

Bird's Eye View of Rittenhouse Square
(Courtesy of George A. Wolf)

Rittenhouse Square

Past and Present

BY

CHARLES J. COHEN

PRIVATELY PRINTED

1922

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TO THE MEMORY OF
MY HONORED FATHER AND MOTHER
HENRY AND MATILDA COHEN
WHO LIVED IN RITTENHOUSE SQUARE
FOR NEARLY FORTY YEARS
THIS SKETCH IS DEDICATED

“The world, as it is, is growing somewhat dim before my eyes;
but the world, as it is to be, looks brighter every day.”



Pool in center of Rittenhouse Square
(Courtesy of George A. Wolf)

FOREWORD

A WORD of appreciation should be given to my friends and acquaintances, descendants of those portrayed "even to the third and fourth generation," for their courtesy in lending the portraits for the illustration of this address. The Historical Society, Philadelphia Library and the Free Library have made available their treasures, from which have been drawn many incidents to add to my personal recollections, as also to confirm traditions that had been carried from early youth.

To the daily journals of Philadelphia I am indebted for much information of a biographic character taken from their notices of prominent men and women as published at the time of their decease.

In November, 1920, my friend James F. Fahnestock, recalling a chance remark that some day I intended to write out memories of my life on Rittenhouse Square, asked me to prepare a paper embodying the above and to read it before the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, who were to gather at his hospitable board at his residence, East Rittenhouse Square, on the evening of Monday, December 6, 1920. Subsequently the paper was read, illustrated with lantern-slides, to my fellow-members of the Philobiblon Club on February 24, 1921; to those of the Penn Club on April 18, 1921; to the Club Members of the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church on May 18, 1921; and to the members of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania on January 23, 1922.

Since the facts collated with the portraits of men and women noted in municipal and social life accentuate a period and a phase of local history, it is thought desirable to put them in permanent form for presentation to my friends and those interested.

CHARLES J. COHEN

1520 SPRUCE STREET, PHILADELPHIA
FEBRUARY, 1922

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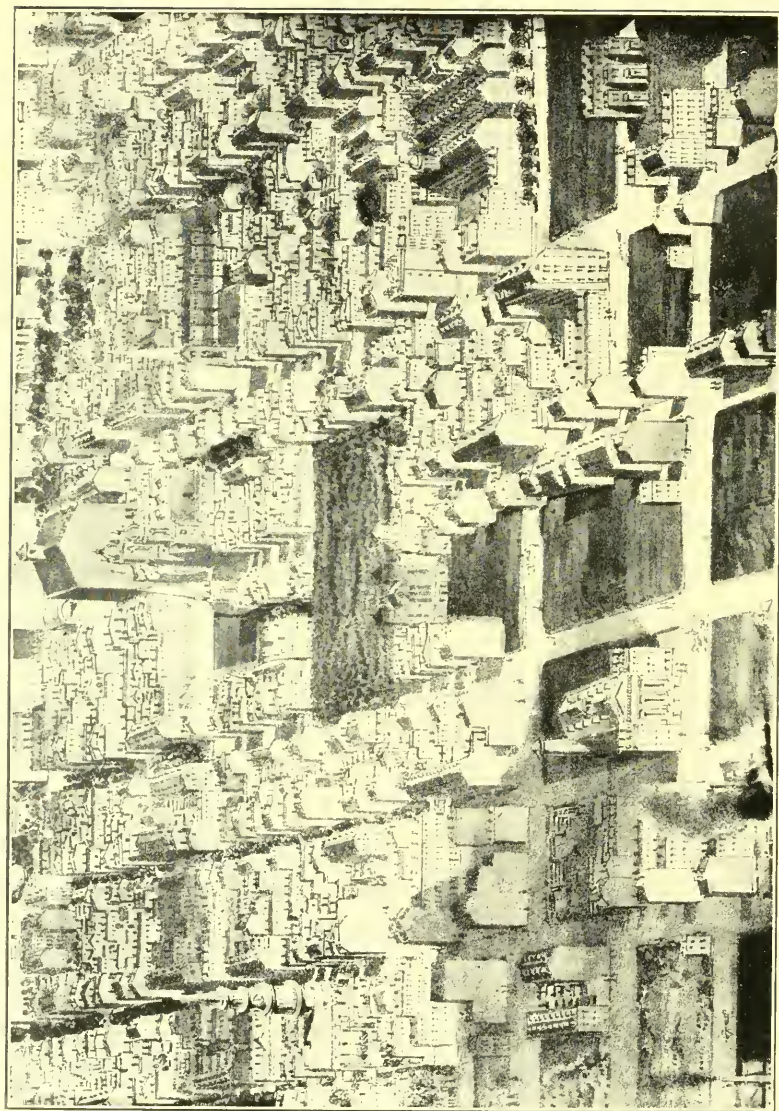
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RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

PAST AND PRESENT



Bird's Eye View of Rittenhouse Square, 1857

INTRODUCTION

IN THE belief that interest attaches to Rittenhouse Square and to the personality of those identified with its development, a brief survey is presented, founded upon personal



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DAVID RITTENHOUSE

1732 – 1796

Astronomer. Mathematician. Philosopher. First Director of Mint
Treasurer of Pennsylvania

recollections covering the years 1851 to 1880, with the subsequent knowledge that neighboring interests would convey up to the present time.

Rittenhouse Square, formerly known as Southwest Square, escaped the fate of those that were used as cemeteries. In 1816 Councils resolved that if owners and occupants of property in the neighborhood would raise \$800 to be lent to the City for three years without interest, Councils would close the Square with a fence of rough boards. This was accomplished and was followed by the tilling of the ground and sodding with grass. It was about 1825 that this section



Rittenhouse Square with the iron railings which were removed in the year 1885
(Photograph from a print recently presented to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania by George H. Frazier)

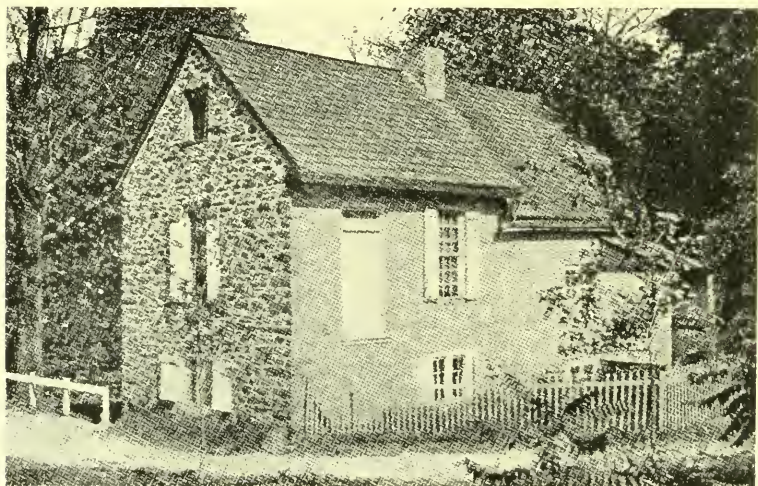
was named in memory of David Rittenhouse, the eminent astronomer, philosopher and mathematician, one whom the people "delighted to honor."

Walter Lefferts, in a late number of our *Geographical Bulletin*, refers to the ability displayed by David Rittenhouse when appointed to survey the boundary line between Pennsylvania and Maryland, so well done that resurveys

have not been able to detect error in his calculations. Of the Commission appointed by the Governor were Judge Richard Peters, of Belmont; Benjamin Chew, of Cliveden; and Thomas Willing—men whose civic and national patriotism have made it possible for us to inherit the privileges they so successfully accomplished, and the descendants of whom are our distinguished fellow-citizens of today, sharing in the responsibilities of communal life.

David Rittenhouse was born in Roxborough (now a part of Philadelphia), of Dutch ancestors, one of whom was a maker of paper. To show the bent of mind, it is related of this youth of twelve years of age that he covered the handle of the plough and the wooden fences surrounding the farm with mathematical calculations, and when only eight years old he had constructed a complete water-mill in miniature, and at seventeen, the first wooden clock, an example of the latter being now in the collection at Memorial Hall, West Fairmount Park. After overcoming many obstacles he established his reputation as a philosopher and scientist, succeeding Benjamin Franklin as president of the American Philosophical Society. His observation of the transit of Venus was pronounced "the first approximately accurate result in the measurement of the spheres ever given to the world." It was due to his initiative that the commission to determine the northwestern extremity of the boundary between New York and Pennsylvania was induced to include the triangle with the site of the City of Erie, within Pennsylvania's line, thus giving that important outlet on the Lake. Rittenhouse filled many positions of honor and trust, of which may be named: Engineer to the Committee of Safety, in 1775; supervising the casting of cannon of iron and brass; engineer in developing the Continental powder-mill; also the adoption of the chain to protect the river Delaware from the approach of hostile shipping; the manufacture of saltpeter; then he was our first State treasurer; the first director of the U. S. Mint; professor of astronomy in the University of Pennsylvania; and prominent in many other activities.

In 1834 the Commissioners were ordered to lay out a street fifty feet wide on the western edge, to be known as Rittenhouse Street, and on the southern edge, to be called Locust Street. The wooden fence gave way to the iron railings in 1853, which later were removed and placed closer in, making the sidewalk wider, and in 1885 they were entirely removed and placed on the grounds of the University of Pennsylvania in West Philadelphia. (The dimensions of the Square are 540 feet on each of its four sides.)



Birthplace and home of David Rittenhouse, Lincoln Drive, Fairmount Park Philadelphia

The Square was surrounded by the white wooden railing already referred to, with the ordinary wood gate and latch at stated intervals. There were few houses on any of the four sides of the Square.

When the iron railing was placed around the Square, it was intersected by swinging iron gates which were locked at night toward dusk, the Square-keeper, Dandy Stokes by name, ringing a bell to give notice, but it sometimes happened that pedestrians would approach from the Eighteenth and Walnut Streets corner, not having heard the bell, would

enter and upon reaching the south side would find the gate barred, so that it meant passing the night in the open or climbing the gate, the latter plan being generally adopted, sometimes to the injury of one's clothing.

In the sixties, the City gas lamps were not lighted upon moonlight nights. It happened, however, that passing clouds would obscure the moon, so that stray cows frequently would be encountered, very disconcerting to sober citizens wending their way homeward.

Chickens and pigs were common visitors on the south side, where their wanderings were not interrupted by the traffic that occurred on the other sections of the Square.

The night watchmen called the hours, adding, "All good people should be asleep."

During the Civil War, 1861-65, the whole Square was used as a drilling-ground, where recruits were woven into shape for the Army of the Potomac.

Frederick H. Shelton, a former neighbor, says, "We boys used to gather at the Square after dark and climb over the fence, when the constabulary was not looking, and roam around inside, chiefly, I take it now, because we were doing something that we were not supposed to do. We used to spot trees with sparrows' nests in the daytime, mark them, and at night go and gather them in. The old ladies were aghast at such slaughter, but many will hold that aught tending to decimate the English sparrow was to be encouraged."

The Rittenhouse Square Improvement Association was formed in 1913, the suggestion coming from Mrs. J. Willis Martin, who was supported in her effort by a group of public-spirited and generous men and women who have created a wonderful change in the aspect of the enclosure—Nature in its most attractive form and a landscape not surpassed by any similar improvement in a section of a built-up city.

Many public functions are now held, notably an annual Flower Market, which since 1918 has resulted in a financial return of over five thousand dollars, distributed to many

beneficiaries and leaving a proper balance in bank as the basis for future enterprises of similar character.

In 1920 the Art Alliance had an attractive exhibit of statuary, the figure of an American youth equipped for war and voicing the lines from "The Battle Hymn of the Republic"—"Mine eyes have seen the glory"—by that eminent sculptor, Cyrus Dallin, who did the "Indian Medi-



Ledger Photo Service

Flower Show, Rittenhouse Square, May 20, 1915

cine Man" now in Fairmount Park; the "Wind and Spray Fountain" by Mrs. Ladd; and the "Totem" fountain by Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney.

Allen's map of the southwest section of Philadelphia, published by Tanner in 1830, shows Rittenhouse Square so marked. The streets, like Walnut, were named East and West, Broad Street being the dividing line, and those like Eighteenth and Nineteenth were named South Schuylkill Fourth (now Nineteenth Street) and South Schuylkill Fifth

(now Eighteenth Street), the numbering being from the Schuylkill River, which was called Schuylkill Front and South from High (now Market Street), which was the dividing line, still retained.

In the summer the grass was allowed to grow for weeks, attaining a good height, when men would come with the old-fashioned scythe (such as now used with illustrations of Father Time and the Grim Reaper), and the hay resulting would be carried away presumably for use in the City stables.



Allen's map of the southwest section of Philadelphia, published by Tanner in 1830

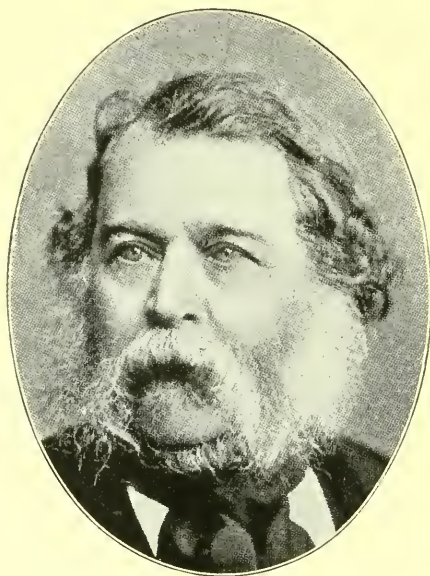
(Courtesy of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

Then in winter, when the gates were locked for many weeks, our chief amusement was to decide as to the depth of snow, it being measured by the small round-topped wooden stools, the only method of seating provided in those "good old days."

It was not until a comparatively later date, that a U. S. mailing-box was provided, the first one being placed on the south side facing Nineteenth Street. Prior to this there were various forms of local transmission, the chief being

"Blood's Dispatch," but its service was uncertain and the family's letters were usually carried downtown and posted in the main office, then on Dock Street below Third.

In the early days an attraction was an enclosure in the center of the Square; in it were placed a number of deer, chief of which was a white animal captured at White Haven, Pa., by William H. French, living at that time at the south-



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RICHARD VAUX

1816 - 1895

west corner of Seventeenth and Locust Streets, who was president of the Philadelphia City Institute, Eighteenth and Chestnut Streets.

The present chief of the caretakers of the Square is William W. McLean, who has been identified with its protection for many years and now, in his ninetieth year, still maintains a supervision.

One of the pets of the many children was a cat of fine

breed and handsome appearance. It is interred near the guardhouse, the spot being annually decorated by young friends of former days.

RICHARD VAUX

The portrait of Richard Vaux is shown since he was a daily visitor to Rittenhouse Square, usually before the breakfast hour, and always without a hat, enjoying in fullest measure the early breezes from the fragrant shrubbery.

Mr. Vaux was of picturesque appearance and was a citizen of marked ability. He was recorder in 1841, controller of the public schools, inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary for more than fifty years, and a frequent writer on penology. He was mayor in 1856 and was instrumental in creating the office of fire marshal. A director of Girard College in 1859, he served as president for several years and was mainly responsible for the early introduction of handicraft manipulations, quoting Girard himself: "I would have them taught facts and things, rather than words and signs"—the forerunner of our modern manual-training institutions.

Mr. Vaux succeeded Samuel J. Randall and served a term in the U. S. Congress. His Democratic admirers often insisted that he was "Vox Populi." He was Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Free Masons of Pennsylvania.



WILLIAM DIVINE, JR., 83 years of age
WILLIAM STAFFORD DIVINE, 48 years of age
WILLIAM ELLIOTT DIVINE, 17 years of age¹

¹ In the U. S. Aviation Service, 1917-18.

1800-1802 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(50' x 100')

1848—WILLIAM DIVINE.

1880—WILLIAM W. FRAZIER.

BEGINNING on the south side (which is called Locust Street on the City maps, but which has the euphemistic title of South Rittenhouse Square), on the western corner of what

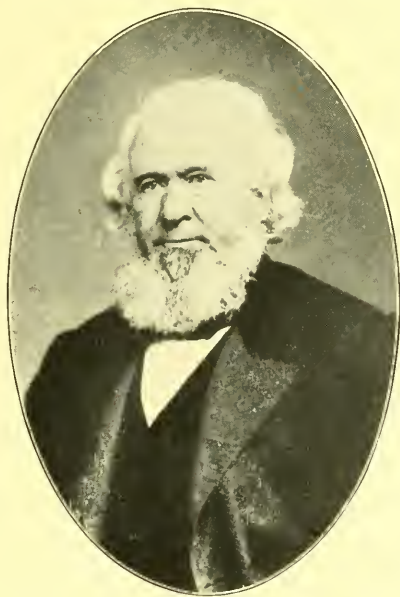


Photo by Gutkunst

WILLIAM DIVINE

1800 - 1870

was then known as Schuylkill Fifth Street (now Eighteenth) there stood a substantial four-story brick dwelling, built and occupied by William Divine in 1849. Mr. Divine was

a successful manufacturer of textiles; his mill was nearby, it having been the place where he was first employed at \$1 per day wages, on his arrival from Ireland in 1827 after a voyage of 21 weeks. Later he became its owner.



Photo by Phillips

WILLIAM DIVINE, JR.

1824 - 1909

He had contemplated the purchase of Physick's residence at Nineteenth and Walnut, but considered its price of \$20,000 an extravagant figure, although after the completion of his own structure he found the expenditure much greater. The house was 25 feet in width, and the garden alongside

of equal width was parallel with Eighteenth Street. There were fruit trees in abundance, with an arbor for grapes and wisteria, and in the center were two stones from the Giant's Causeway.



MRS. MATTIE J. FLEMING

[MATTIE DIVINE]

1839 - 1898

Younger daughter of William Divine

Divine was educated in Belfast, working later in Manchester, where he acquired the knowledge of the use of cotton and wool that ensured his success in our Land of Opportunity.

Divine was also a member of City Councils, 1846-50. Two sons and two nephews were in the 23d Pennsylvania Volunteers during our Civil War, proving the Americanism of the family.

Wm. Divine, Jr., was an active member of the community and succeeded his father in the control of the mill properties. He was a director of Girard College, 1861-64. Shortly before his visit to England to participate in the opening of the Great Exhibition of 1851 he received the appointment of Lieutenant-Colonel on the staff of William F. Johnston, Governor of Pennsylvania and Commander-in-chief of the Pennsylvania Militia. While abroad a member of the office force at the mill, Allen Candelet, wrote him from Philadelphia under date of May, 1851, mentioning some details of home life and I quote:

Last week the President [Millard Fillmore] and most of the Cabinet passed through the city en route to open the Erie Railroad. The President and Daniel Webster addressed the citizens from the balcony in front of the U. S. Hotel [north side of Chestnut above Fourth Street, a ramshackle affair as I remember it but the leading hostelry at the time noted].

He was well received and warmly but fittingly acknowledged his reception. Webster spoke at length and as only great men can speak. He frowned down disunion and opposition to the laws. It had a telling effect upon a large assemblage and will with the President's manly address and bearing have their effect upon the next presidential election. . . .

All our political friends are well and all without exception desire their most cordial regards to you. Bill Crabbe especially is warm in his remembrance and I never see him but we do our utmost to promote "Virtue, Liberty and Independence." They are of course loafing at present. . . .

I called at the house [1800-02 South Rittenhouse Square] last night, sat awhile with Mrs. Divine. Your father was superintending some repairs at a house in Lombard Street and the children were all romping in the Square and could not find time to come to supper.

About 1883 William W. Frazier removed the old building and covered the full lot with the present modern structure, which is now for sale.

Mr. Frazier was born in Montevideo, Uruguay, his



WILLIAM W. FRAZIER

1839 - 1921

(Photo by Boissonnas et Taponier, 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris.)

parents, Benjamin West and Isabella Zimmerman Frazier, being at that time on a trip to South America. A graduate of the College of the University of Pennsylvania in 1858, at the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in a volunteer regiment and was commissioned lieutenant of the Sixth

Pennsylvania Cavalry, known as Rush's Lancers, of which he was later captain. For years he entertained the surviving members annually at his summer home at Rydal.

After his return from the Army service he entered the employ of the sugar refining firm of Harrison, Havemeyer & Co., later becoming a partner in that firm and its successor, Harrison, Frazier & Co., which was in turn succeeded by the Franklin Sugar Refining Company, from which he retired



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William West Frazier's residence, Rittenhouse Square, southwest corner
Eighteenth Street

in 1892. Mr. Frazier was interested in the work of the Protestant Episcopal Church and was for many years a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese of Pennsylvania and a vestryman of Holy Trinity Church. Of his many activities may be mentioned directorship in the Philadelphia Trust Co., The American Pulley Co., The Western Saving Fund Society, trustee of the University of Pennsylvania, treasurer of the Episcopal Hospital, and trustee of the Hampton Institute. Subsequent to his death

in August, 1921, it was revealed that he had been the secret benefactor of the Eighth Ward Settlement House at 926 Locust Street.

Mrs. William W. Frazier was the daughter of Mr. and



MRS. WILLIAM W. FRAZIER

1842 - 1915

(Photo by Boissonnas et Taponier, 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris)

Mrs. George L. Harrison and sister of Charles Custis Harrison, LL.D., former provost of the University of Pennsylvania and a man whom we certainly "delight to honor" for his munificent aid to the University in its various branches, and of late to the Museum of Archæology, which

rivals many of the most celebrated institutions of its kind in the world.

Mrs. Frazier was the founder of the Harrison Day Nursery and a patron and generous donor to many charities, among which may be named The Travelers Aid Society, Children's Aid Society, Women's Directory. She was a member of Holy Trinity Church.



Photo by Gutekunst

THOMAS DUNCAN SMITH
1812 - 1880

1804 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

1861—MARY J. LANKENAU.

1867—THOMAS D. SMITH.

1890—EMMA TOWER REILLY.

No. 1804 was occupied by John D. Lankenau from 1855 until 1860, when he removed to the southwest corner of Nineteenth Street and the Square, about which comment will be made later.

His successor in 1867 was Thomas Duncan Smith, the great-grandson of Rev. Wm. Smith, the first provost of the University of Pennsylvania. William Rudolph Smith at the Philadelphia Bar, and known to many of us, is the son of the first-named, whose ancestor on the mother's side was Michael Hillegas, first treasurer of the United States. Then there is General Rudolph Smith, who won his spurs in the war of 1812 and later became Attorney-General of the State of Wisconsin. In my friend Smith's house on Pine Street are portraits of Captain Anthony (another ancestor) by Gilbert Stuart; of the first provost, a copy by Sully from the original by Gilbert Stuart; the background is a river scene of the Falls of the Schuylkill, where the Doctor lived. It is related that, suspected of leaning toward the British view at the period of the Revolution, he was imprisoned, but continued to give instruction to his classes and was soon released with abundant proof of his loyalty to the American cause.

Later, Mrs. Reilly, sister of the Hon. Charlemagne Tower, became the owner of No. 1804. The present occupants are Mr. and Mrs. William Arrott.

1806 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(32' x 100')

C. 1857—MARY ANN PERCIVAL.

1864—LEWIS A. SCOTT.

A DOUBLE house with cement front. In 1852 it was occupied by Miss Mary Ann Percival, with her brother Thomas. One of my earliest recollections is attending there a children's party, probably my first, the entertainment having left an indelible impression.

Lewis A. Scott was born in Philadelphia in 1819. He had a notable ancestry, the first arrival in this country being Sir John Scott, of Scotland, who reached America in 1700, becoming a citizen of the City of New York in 1702. His oldest child was also John Scott, his sons supporting the part of the Colonies against England. He was mentioned in the correspondence as one of the triumvirate of lawyers complained of to the British authorities in the Colonial period.

He occupied many positions, political and military, especially delegate in the Continental Congress, Brigadier General in the State Militia, honorary member of the Society of the Cincinnati. His descendants have occupied prominent positions at the Bar, and in the political life of Philadelphia from 1807. The Lewis A. Scott, our neighbor, was educated at Crawford's School, Fourth below Arch, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and a member of the party of surveyors engaged in the survey for the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Company. Later, he was admitted to the Bar in 1841, and had the reputation of being an able and skilful attorney, maintained by consistent application to study while in the active practice of his profession. He was engaged in many important causes, especially in those relating

to real estate. He was vigorous in maintaining the peace during the native American riots in 1844 while his father was mayor of the City.

Upon the outbreak of the Civil War he became enthusiastic in the support of the Federal Government, was one of



MARY ANN PERCIVAL
1799 - 1881

the earliest members of The Union League, and was secretary on the staff of Col. Pleasanton, Commander of the Home Guards.

His wife was Frances A. Wistar. Mr. Scott was a member of many historical and scientific associations, was

an expert Egyptologist, and had written extensively on anthropology.

His oldest son, Hon. John M. Scott, dwelt here as a member of his father's household, but later established his own "vine and fig tree."

He served for some years in our State Legislature, and



L. A. SCOTT

1819 - 1896

it has always been a matter of regret that he withdrew from this activity, since it is to men of his type that we look for the development of the best in government.

Senator Scott's brother, Alexander, was here until his marriage in 1920.

Miss Hannah Scott continues as a resident, establishing probably the longest continuous family domicile in the Square.

1808 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' X 100')

—ANNA PHILLIPS.

—TRUSTEES EMELINE GRIFFITHS.

—MARY H. GRIFFITHS.

1881—EDWARD T. DOBBINS.

THIS was built at the same time as No. 1810 and was for Mrs. Griffiths, a sister of Mr. Clement S. Phillips. During one winter in the fifties it was occupied by Mrs. Pierce Butler [Frances Anne Kemble] and her daughter with her husband Canon Leigh, the son of Lord Leigh, of Stoneleigh Abbey.

Fanny Kemble was the daughter of Charles Kemble and niece of Mrs. Siddons, both famous in the theatrical world of that day. Her first appearance on the English stage was as Shakespeare's Juliet, and then Portia, but her crowning triumph was as Julia in Sheridan Knowles's masterpiece, "The Hunchback," written expressly for her.

After her marriage to Pierce Butler, of Philadelphia, they lived on the Butler estate in Georgia, but, having pronounced anti-slavery views, dissensions arose, Mrs. Butler obtained a divorce, and for years lived in retirement in New England.¹

Resuming her maiden name, Frances Anne Kemble appeared as a reader of Shakespeare, and one of my precious memories is her presentation of both comedy and tragedy at our Academy of Music, making a lasting impression by her magnificent presence, a voice flexible, ample and harmonious, with a remarkable self-possession. The only one who has approached this excellence was the late Doctor Horace Howard Furness, whose readings were a delight

¹ *Journal of a Residence on a Georgian Plantation in 1838-1839*, by Frances Anne Kemble. New York, Harper & Bros., 1863.

and joy second only to those of Mrs. Kemble, whose example gave the suggestion and impetus to Dr. Furness as related to me last spring by the late Dr. Morris Jastrow, to whom it had been imparted.

In 1881 Edward T. Dobbins and his sister became the owners; the latter has survived her brother and is still a



FRANCES ANNE KEMBLE
1809 - 1893

(From the painting by Sir Thomas Lawrence)

resident. Mr. Dobbins was a member of the firm of John Wyeth & Bro., manufacturing chemists. His relaxation was the driving of a stylish buggy with a fast horse in the park and through the surrounding country roads. He was a brother of Richard J. Dobbins, the contractor for Memorial

Hall, the Art Building for the Centennial Exhibition in Fairmount Park, now containing the exhibits under the care of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art.

Edward T. Dobbins was a member of the Colonial Society and of the Sons of the Revolution and a member of The Union League.



EDWARD T. DOBBINS
1841 - 1906

1810 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(22' X 100')

1850—CLEMENT S. PHILLIPS.

1885—J. WILLIAM WHITE, M.D.

No. 1810 was the home of Clement S. Phillips where he dwelt for many years; there were three sons, George Brinton, William and Clement, the last two my companions in our morning walk to Dr. John W. Faires' Classical Institute on Dean Street below Locust in the fifties and early sixties.

Mr. John Phillips (the brother of the senior Phillips) had made a study of the art of engraving; he presented his unrivaled collection of engravings to the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts with a generous endowment, the income therefrom to be used for its care.

Mr. George Brinton Phillips has responded to the request to give his personal recollections, an extract from which follows:

SOME EARLY RECOLLECTIONS OF RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

By George Brinton Phillips

The residence, No. 1810 South Rittenhouse Square, into which we moved in 1850, was built for my father, Clement Stocker Phillips, and owned by him, and we lived there for more than thirty years.

I remember Col. Thomas A. Scott's house, on the Nineteenth Street corner, had a beautiful drawing-room and a ballroom decorated in the Egyptian style; charming balls and entertainments were given there by Mrs. Scott, a most gracious hostess.

In those days, when "Society" was much smaller than now, social functions were given in private houses and not in public

halls as has been the custom in later years; the handsome family silver, glass and china decorated the table; I recall a "coming-out" ball given for my sister at No. 1810 in the late fifties.

You have asked me for some particulars of my father's career. He was never engaged in business, but served for some years on



CLEMENT STOCKER PHILLIPS

1809 - 1879

the Board of City School Directors. He was a member of the Old Fish House Club, the historic "State in Schuylkill," famous for its dinners cooked by the members, and its "Fish House Punch," which may have proved a consolation when the "gentle art of angling," once a joyous pastime to its members on the river,

had survived only as a cherished memory. My father was well known as a keen sportsman, famous for his skill in shooting such game as birds and ducks, as well as an expert fly fisherman, and had the reputation for alluring the wary trout from streams when others failed. He contributed an article on "Sea Fishing at Narragansett" in Thaddeus Norris' well-known book, and, in addition to his knowledge of the art of angling, had mechanical ability, shared by several other members of the Phillips family.



Ledger print

Rittenhouse Square in winter

In those days, good fishing paraphernalia were difficult to obtain, and my father made many light split bamboo fly rods for his own use and as presents to his friends. The clergy are sometimes enthusiastic fishermen, and Bishop Phillips Brooks and the Reverend Charles Cooper, friends of my father, often accompanied him on such expeditions.

Rittenhouse Square in the early fifties contained some fine old

forest trees; one great spreading willow grew at the southeast corner, and at one time some tame deer were enclosed in the center.

The Square was the pleasure ground frequented by the remote as well as by those who lived around it. In the afternoons of the springtime it was the meeting-place of fashionable society, and on Sundays the promenade from the churches in the neighborhood. Patriotic functions were held there during the Civil War, as well as in recent times, and I can recall when the War broke out in 1861 and at the first "call to arms" I had volunteered as a private in the Commonwealth Artillery, I took a parting look at its springtime foliage on the way to join my Company.

To those whose good fortune it was to have lived around Rittenhouse Square and looked from their windows upon it, the memory of those primeval forest trees, refreshing to the eye in the summer with their splendid foliage, and in the winter covered with snow, or sparkling ice, will always be a happy thing to dwell upon.

After Mr. Phillips' death, the house was purchased by Dr. J. William White, a greatly beloved citizen, dominant in the affairs of the University of Pennsylvania, an intimate friend of the late Theodore Roosevelt, and a man whose influence was widely recognized. A few years since a memorial tree was planted in the Square in recognition of Dr. White's commanding personality.

This is a brief excerpt taken from an admirable biography by Agnes Repplier, who has graciously granted permission for its insertion:

The Whites are of English ancestry; our notable friend was the son of Dr. J. W. White, first president of the S. S. White Dental Manufacturing Company, prior to which he had been a practicing physician of marked ability, noted as a successful diagnostician.

The first important event in the career of our Dr. White was his engagement as Hydrographic Draughtsman to accompany Professor Agassiz on the latter's exploration expedition to the South Atlantic. He writes to his father, "Agassiz says he can teach me more comparative anatomy in a month than I shall ever

learn in a year at College." He adds, "The Professor is down on the Darwinian theory, so, although I believe in it at present, I think I'll renounce it for a year. He is going to let me buy a shot-gun, the bill to be sent to him; which is the most expensive kind?"

Among his many activities were his professional residence at Blockley, at the Eastern Penitentiary, Surgeon to the City Troop, and always athletics, which he taught by precept and example. Perhaps some may remember the famous duel that was fought on the Maryland-Delaware



DR. J. WILLIAM WHITE
1850 - 1916

(Photograph from the painting by John S. Sargent, now in the University of Pennsylvania)

border between himself and Robert Adams, Jr., arising over the request from Dr. White as Surgeon that he should be permitted to wear the same uniform as that prescribed for the Troop. Neither of the participants was injured, and years after, the point having been yielded in the Doctor's favor, a reconciliation was effected.

The passion for athletics colored Dr. White's life, affording him the pleasures of his youth, the enthusiasms of his middle age, and the adamant convictions which lasted until his death.

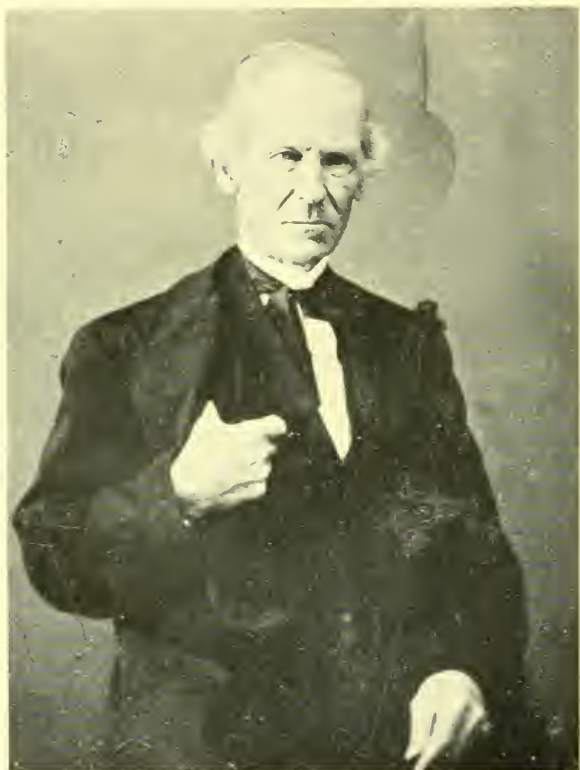
Mrs. White is still a resident, active in all good communal work.



Photo by Broadbent & Phillips

THOMAS C. PERCIVAL

1802 - 1876



WILLIAM ROTCH HANSON
1810 - 1884

1812 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(22' x 100')

1863—HANNAH A. HANSON.

1879—ROBERT H. HARE.

1885—CATHARINE SMITH.

1892—MARY E. LEE, wife of Edmund J. Lee, M.D.

THIS house was built and occupied by Thomas C. Percival, a prominent merchant in his day and the brother of Mary Ann Percival, who lived at No. 1806, to which reference has just been made.

Mr. Percival's widow died recently; her father was John K. Helmuth of the Grange, then far out of town, but now the site of the Ridgway Branch of the Philadelphia Library. William R. Hanson occupied it in 1863; he was born in Dover, N. H., and, coming to Philadelphia in his sixteenth year, entered the house of David S. Brown, with whom he was associated for many years.

Robert H. Hare was the next owner; he was the brother of Hon. John Innes Clark Hare, Judge of our Court of Common Pleas and the son of Dr. Robert Hare, a celebrated chemist with a world-wide reputation. Professor Edgar Fahs Smith, of the University of Pennsylvania, has written a biography of this noted man, showing wherein he was famous and the many inventions and discoveries that he gave to the scientific world.

Dr. Hare's granddaughter became the wife of Sussex D. Davis, who happily is still with us. Mr. and Mrs. Davis lived here until the latter's death. She is remembered by her friends as a woman of great sweetness of disposition

combined with remarkable literary accomplishments, rendering her companionship a delight to those who had the privilege of association.

In 1892 it came into possession of Dr. and Mrs. Edmund J. Lee, who are still resident there. Mrs. Lee is the



MRS. SUSSEX D. DAVIS

[MARY FLEEMING HARE]

1846 - 1885

(From a miniature by Brown)

daughter of Charles Smith, the well-known banker, whose office was at 303 Chestnut Street. Mr. Smith was interested in numismatics, taking special pride in an exceptional collection of gold coins issued by the State of California.

1814 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

1851—SARAH Y. WHELEN.

1900—WILLIAM P. HENSZEY.

1909—MARY L. H. ASHTON, wife of Thomas G. Ashton.

No. 1814 WAS one of three built at about the same time; this one being owned and occupied by Townsend Whelen, banker and broker and founder of the firm of Townsend Whelen & Company, about 1853, succeeding the firm of Edward S. Whelen & Co., of which Mr. Lejée was a partner.

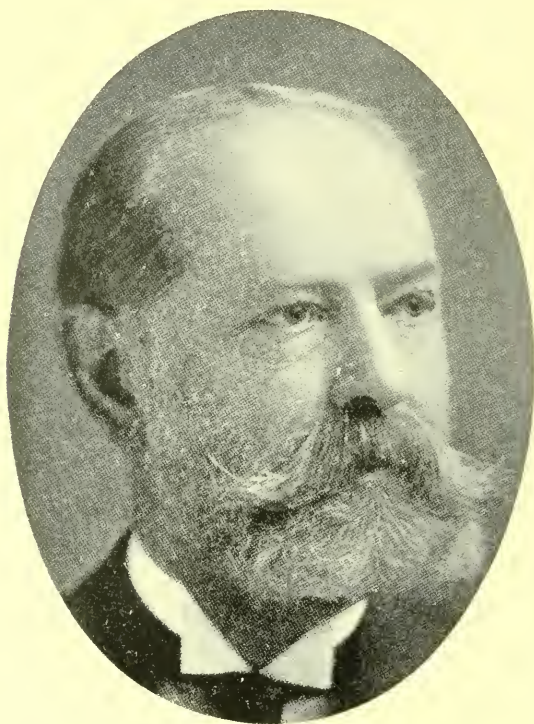


TOWNSEND WHELEN

1822 - 1875

Townsend Whelen served 25 years as a vestryman and warden of the Church of the Atonement, was a trustee of the Yeates Institute Fund, and a member of the Standing Committee of the Diocese.

There were several sons: Henry, my own age, a graduate of Annapolis, and in the U. S. Navy for a number of years, finally resigning and entering the banking house. He married Miss Baker, the daughter of William S. Baker, one of the Council of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and



Copyright by Moses King

HENRY WHELEN, JR., 1848 - 1907

himself possessed of a wonderful collection of Washingtoniana. Charles, some years younger (who married Miss Violett, of New Orleans), who also entered the banking firm; and Dr. Alfred Whelen, a physician of note.

The sister is the wife of William Rudolph Smith, previously referred to as at No. 1804.

The Whelens have a notable ancestry. At the opening of the Revolution, Israel Whelen became an enthusiastic

supporter of the patriotic cause, and as Commissioner signed the first issue of Continental Currency. His grandfather was James S. Whelen, a native of England, who married, in New York, Sarah Dennis, granddaughter of Maria Jacques, a French Huguenot, who had fled to South Carolina after



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CHARLES SMITH WHELEN, 1850 - 1910

the revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Although Israel Whelen was a member of the Society of Friends, he entered the patriot army and became the Commissary General. With the return of peace, he rejoined the Society with which he was in full sympathy. He was buried at Fourth and Arch in the Friends' ground.

In 1900 William P. Henszey, a member of the firm of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, purchased this property, had it extensively reconstructed, and presented it to his daughter, the wife of Dr. Thomas G. Ashton.

1816 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

—ANTHONY J. DREXEL.

1856—JOSEPH T. THOMAS.

1875—SAMUEL B. THOMAS.

1889—GEORGE F. HUFF.

1899—DOROTHY BARNEY HARDING, wife of J. Horace Harding.

1903—JOSEPH F. SINNOTT.

1904—ANNIE E. SINNOTT, wife of Joseph F. Sinnott.

THIS house was built by Townsend Whelen's brother, Edward, who lived afterward at 1520 Walnut Street, adjoining what is now the Middle City Bank.

Joseph T. Thomas, attorney and counselor, was a man of many talents, and, in addition to his celebrity at the Bar, was a fine Shakespearean scholar and of a most affable disposition.

He was a member of the State Legislature for several terms, was a stalwart Republican, but was finally defeated during his last campaign. I sat next to him in the Walnut Street car as we were riding home, and since he seemed to be greatly depressed, in answer to my inquiry as to his health he replied, "I am not ill but am up the spout," a new expression to my youthful mind, which had to be explained later upon reaching home.

During the Civil War, entertainments were given for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission, one that I recall being a reading at the old school house, Twelfth and Locust Streets, in which Mr. Thomas took part with my parents, selections being from Shakespeare and Thomas Hood, so that the audience might have a varied program, a plan still in general use.

The only son was Charles, who entered Annapolis and attained the rank of rear-admiral. On the entrance of the 16 battle-ship fleet in the year 1908 to the Golden Gate at San Francisco, 'Thomas' flag went up as in supreme command. He was a man of the highest principles and a charming companion.

The surviving daughter is Mrs. George de B. Keim, whose husband was a prominent politician serving a term as sheriff and later was a candidate for the mayoralty.



JOSEPH T. THOMAS
1817 - 1890

At the time of the Centennial, Mrs. Thomas and her daughters, who were linguists, entertained distinguished foreigners visiting Philadelphia; the nights were warm, the rooms being of moderate size, the chairs and those of their neighbors were placed on the side-walk in the open, and many memories were carried away of cordial hospitality.

From Mrs. Ellet's book, "*Beauties and Celebrities of the Nation*," describing a reception in Washington fifty years ago:

The belle of the evening was recognized in the person of Mrs. Joseph T. Thomas, of Philadelphia, by far the most elegantly



JOSEPH T. THOMAS

Aged 50 years

dressed and queenly-looking woman present. Indeed, at every assemblage and on every festive occasion of this season, Mrs. Thomas had been noted for beauty, superior bearing, and her rich and tasteful attire.

Mrs. Thomas is a native of the valley of Virginia, and was educated in Richmond, where her piquant and graceful manners and her excellent qualities of heart won hosts of admirers and lasting friends. She was married at the elegant country-seat of her uncle, Colonel Tuley, of Virginia, to Mr. J. T. Thomas, a



REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES M. THOMAS, U.S.N.
1847 - 1908

member of the Philadelphia Bar; they reside on Rittenhouse Square, in that City.

Mrs. Thomas possesses the peculiar charm of southern women, a blending of grace and dignity, of cordial frankness, and winning ease. Her true hospitality has been proved by many visitors.

Mrs. Thomas was over 90 years of age at the time of her death, having been cared for by her daughter, Mrs. George de Benneville Keim, with a loving solicitude—a fine example to many of the present generation.

James Horace Harding was here for some time; he was of the firm of Charles D. Barney & Co., bankers. Mr. Harding's wife is the granddaughter of Mr. Cooke.



MRS. JOSEPH T. THOMAS

1824 - 1916

(From the engraving by H. B. Hall, New York, in Mrs. E. F. Ellet's "Beauties and Celebrities of the Nation")

Mr. Harding is the donor of the statue of Jay Cooke, the noted financier of the Civil War, with whom he was closely associated in many of his later business activities and for whose sterling worth and great abilities he had much admiration, a feeling largely shared by Americans.

The statue was presented in October of last year to the City of Duluth, of which Mr. Cooke is called "The Father," he having practically founded the city and given to it the first acclaim that has brought to it prosperity and fame.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph F. Sinnott succeeded Mr. Harding in the ownership of this property. Mr. Sinnott was of the firm of Moore & Sinnott, noted distillers.

Jules E. Mastbaum has recently become the owner of No. 1816.



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James Horace Harding residence, 1816 South Rittenhouse Square

Newport, March 7, 1862.

Dear Charlie:

I received your sweet and affectionate communication of the 25th ult. and have hardly words sufficient to express my satisfaction at its contents. I was exceedingly glad to hear of the great

success of your cadet-corps, and I might as well add, that I was very much pleased with the graphic description you were so kind as to give me. Please receive my best thanks, dear Charlie, for the carte de visite you sent me in your last, and rest assured that



Photo by Mathilde Weil

MRS. JOSEPH F. SINNOTT

1842 - 1918

I shall ever value it as a remembrance of the many boyish days that we have passed so very pleasantly together. The picture is not half as handsome as you are, dear friend, but nevertheless I shall ever prize it and preserve it carefully. I think, if you could see our battalion, composed of 180 midshipmen, drill, that

you would be astonished at the great proficiency we have attained in the short time of five months. Two crews practice rowing every clear afternoon, while the other eight crews are drilling either with muskets or with the heavy guns on the spar deck. When you



Photo by Goldensky

JOSEPH F. SINNOTT

1837 - 1906

write again, which I hope will be soon, you must give me all the news around town, and tell me how you are getting along in chess; speaking of chess, I don't think that it would be amiss to add that I would give almost anything to have a good game of chess with either you or Sol.

As the drum will beat in five minutes for dinner, I must bring this communication of mine to a close by wishing to be remembered to all as if named. Believe me ever your very affectionate friend.

CHARLES M. THOMAS,
U. S. Navy.

P. S. I am very jubilant over the late decisive Union victories. All hail to McClellan.

The foregoing letter was written by my friend and companion when he was a student at the U. S. Naval Academy, which had removed to Newport, R. I., during the Civil War. The Cadet Corps referred to was the one initiated by M. Hlasko, a dancing-master with rooms at the Natatorium on the east side of Broad Street, between Walnut and Locust Streets. On the second floor the dancing lessons and balls were given and on alternate days the cadets drilled. Subsequently Major Eckendorf took charge, after whom the Corps was re-named. During my service Lewis Ashmead, who lived on Pine Street above Eighteenth, was the captain, and Lewis Koecker, son of Doctor Koecker, Walnut Street above Thirteenth, was a prominent member. I was 14 years of age and was proud of participating in a military play staged at our Academy of Music; one of its features was the sleeping at his post of a sentry (Koecker) who was tried by summary court-martial and condemned to be shot at sunrise of the following day. At the approach of the fatal moment a trooper dashed up with a reprieve based on the culprit's former high military record; I was one of the firing squad of four detailed for this soul-stirring event.

And then there was a parade, including the march out Walnut Street where the cobble-stone pavement proved a severe test for us youngsters, since we carried the old-fashioned muzzle-loading gun with knapsack and regalia.

As an evidence of his ability and the esteem in which he was held I have secured a copy of the following letter:

Philada., Penna.,
24th Jan'y, 1887.

The Hon. Wm. C. Whitney,
Sec'y of the U. S. Navy, Washington, D. C.

Sir:

I beg leave to express my appreciation of the services and character of Lieut. Com. Chas. M. Thomas, U.S.N., who served under my command on board the flag-ship "Hartford" on the Pacific coast during the years 1885 and 1886. I commend Lieut. Com. Thomas for his high moral character, which gave him a position among the officers of the "Hartford" enabling him to control his surroundings by his personal influence. I recognize his possessing that peculiar power of governing men by appealing to their better natures instead of the punishment imposed by law. On two different occasions the Governor of Valparaiso told me "that he gave the 'Hartford' a warm welcome to that port because the crew behaved so well while the ship had lain there; not a sailor having ever been arrested by the police, a thing that had never happened with a man-of-war of any other nation visiting that harbor for a lengthened stay." I attribute the fact to Lieut. Com. Thomas's tact in raising the tone of the men's character and taste by different methods, such as interesting himself in their amusements and encouraging and guiding them to a high grade of recreation. During six months of the cruise, he was in command of the flag-ship, her captain having been invalided; he performed the duties to my entire satisfaction. He kept the ship in a state of perfect discipline, cleanliness and readiness for service. He also performed the duties of coast-pilot with ability and decision.

Yours very resp'ly, etc.,
E. Y. McCAULEY,
Rear-Admiral, U.S.N.

1818 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

C. 1860—ROBERT WADE.

1864—WILLIAM E. BOWEN.

1875—WILLIAM H. WOODWARD.

1888—MARY PARRISH STARR, wife of Louis Starr, M.D.

1913—SUSAN H. SITER.

1915—ANNIE E. B. SITER, wife of E. Hollingsworth Siter.

MR. ROBERT WADE was of the firm of Wade & Butcher, the Sheffield manufacturers of hardware of world-wide repute. His daughter, who was born in this house, years afterward became the wife of Richard C. Dale, of whom mention will be made later.

William E. Bowen was of the firm of Browns & Bowen, bankers, at 209 Chestnut Street as early as 1857; now Brown Bros. & Co. at Fourth and Chestnut. After Mr. Bowen's death, a son and several daughters occupied the house for a series of years; they were held esteemed members of the community. One of my earliest recollections is accompanying my father in the sixties to the former address to see their manager, Mr. Kirtley, who was the type of an English banker (with all the polish and finish so well described by Thackeray), to arrange with him for a letter of credit which my father was taking out prior to a visit to Europe, leaving me as paymaster.

The oldest son was Ezra Bowen, who lived afterward at 1629 Walnut Street, the house subsequently changed by Frank E. Morgan to the present apothecary establishment,



MRS. ROBERT WADE
1820 - 1899



ROBERT WADE
1819 - 1887

which was built by Mr. Bucknell who lived next door on the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Walnut; he mentioned at his club that he would sell the property for half its cost rather than keep it. Mr. Ezra Bowen, sitting nearby, took Mr. Bucknell at his word, becoming its owner.

To return to No. 1818: residents for years were William W. Arnett, his sisters and an uncle, William H. Woodward, the owner of the property. Miss Harriet Arnett became



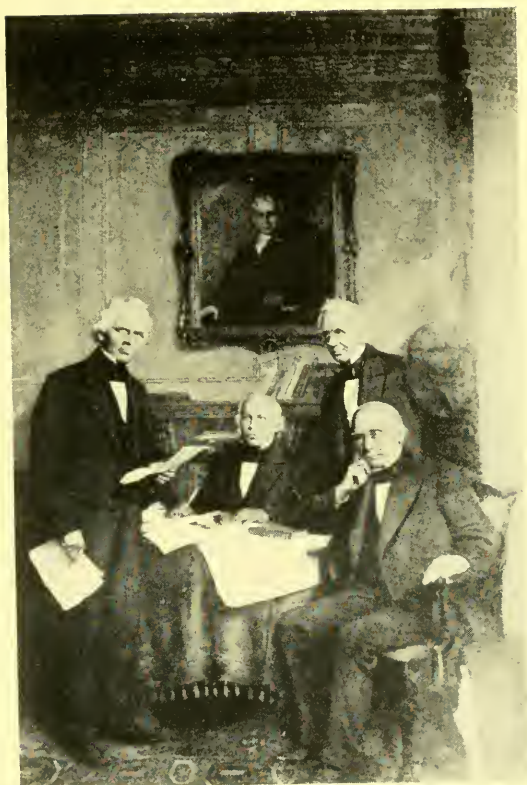
Browns & Bowen, No. 55 Chestnut Street, in 1851. Now No. 209 Chestnut Street

(From "Experiences of a Century," by courtesy of Brown Brothers & Company)

the wife of Doctor Levis, who lived on the northwest corner of Sixteenth and Walnut Streets, later the home of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew.

In Arnett's day, the agitation arose for the removal of the iron railings; a protest was submitted to a Committee of Councils; inquiry was made as to the impression left with the Committee; its spokesman replied "To hell with the ladies—they have no vote." How conditions have changed!

In the year 1875 William G. Boulton was a resident; he was of the firm of John Dallett & Co.



ALEXANDER BROWN AND HIS FOUR SONS

Alexander Brown, 1764-1834

George Brown, 1787-1859

Sir William Brown, 1784-1864

John A. Brown, 1788-1872

James Brown, 1791-1877

(From "Experiences of a Century," by courtesy of Brown Brothers & Company)

Dr. Louis Starr was a most successful practitioner with young children, and his departure from Philadelphia has always been regretted. Dr. Starr and Dr. E. Hollingsworth Siter made many changes in the exterior construction of the house.



Copyright by Moses King

EZRA BOWEN

1830 - 1901

1820 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

—EDWARD S. SANFORD.

1856—THOMAS HART.

1870—LUCIUS H. SCOTT AND ELIZA P. SCOTT.

—LUCIUS S. LANDRETH.

1888—CHARLES HACKER.

1893—SARAH EARLE HACKER.

1919—GEORGE W. NORRIS, M.D.

EDWARD S. SANFORD was born in Massachusetts and joined the New York office of Adams Express Company in 1842. A man of strong mental powers, with cultivation and aspiration, he proved his ability while resident agent in Philadelphia, being regarded as one of the most able of express managers and proprietors.

Thomas Hart became the owner in 1856 and disposed of it in 1870, living afterward at 1421 Spruce Street with his daughter, Mrs. William B. Van Lennep. Mr. Hart was a member of the Philadelphia Club, and his wife was Rebecca Anna Reeves, the daughter of David Reeves, of Philadelphia, the creator of the Phœnixville Iron Works, giving an incentive to the great industry that has developed in that section. His father was also Thomas Hart, an officer in the "State in Schuylkill." His great-grandson, the present Thomas Hart, has recently completed a record of the Hart family covering the years 1735-1920, which it has been my privilege to consult; it is replete with interesting incidents of early Philadelphia life.

Reginald Lawrence Hart was the son of Thomas Hart named above. He was a graduate of the Towne Scientific

School of the University of Pennsylvania, a member of the fraternity Delta Psi and stroke of the University crew, 1879 to 1881. He was a member of the Athletic Association of the University and of the Merion and Radnor Cricket



E. S. SANFORD

Clubs. In commercial life he was the manager in Philadelphia of the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the U.S. ¶¶

Harry Reeves Hart was also a son of Thomas Hart. In early life he was associated with the noted paper *Judge*,



THOMAS HART
1819 - 1893

published in New York, and among the first of the illustrated humorous weeklies to amuse the millions of America's readers.

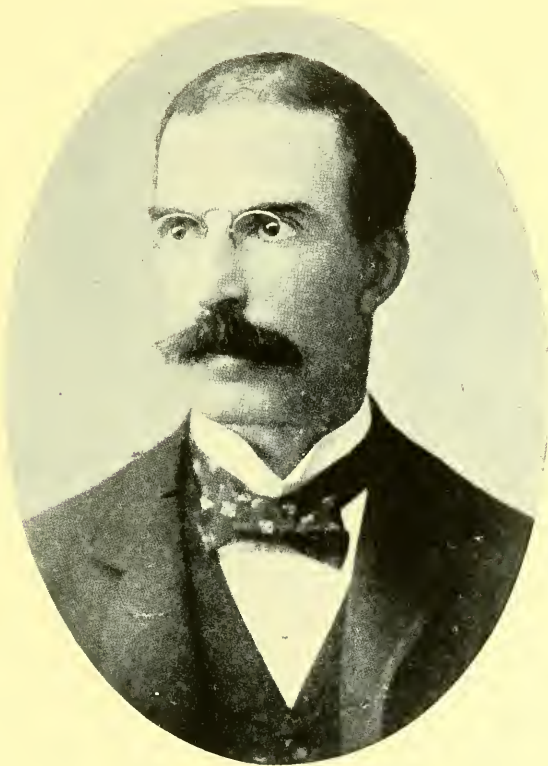
Mrs. Eliza Perkins Scott was descended from the Hewlings family, a collateral branch of which had married



Photo by Gutekunst

MRS. THOMAS HART
[REBECCA ANNA REEVES]
1825 - 1869

Bishop White, whose daughter was the wife of Robert Morris, in whose honor there is soon to be erected in Philadelphia a statue to mark his important work accomplished in the successful financing of the Revolutionary War.



REGINALD L. HART
1858 - 1917

(Courtesy of University of Pennsylvania Class History, 1879)

The present family of Landreths are direct descendants of Mrs. Scott.

Charles Hacker was President of the Charleston, S. C., Mining and Manufacturing Company. Our friend Mrs.



HARRY REEVES HART
1857 - 1910

Morris Hacker says that her cousin-in-law, Charles Hacker, was deeply interested in the daughter of Samuel G. Goodrich (Peter Parley), to whom reference will be made later.



MRS. ELIZA PERKINS SCOTT
1800 - 1887

The owner and resident is now Dr. George W. Norris, whose great-uncle, Mr. Henry Norris, lived upon the Walnut Street side of the Square and of whom comment will be made when that section is reached.



Photo by Phillips

CHARLES HACKER
1829 - 1893

1822 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(24' x 100')

1855—ZOPHAR C. HOWELL.

1860—JOHN H. BROWN.

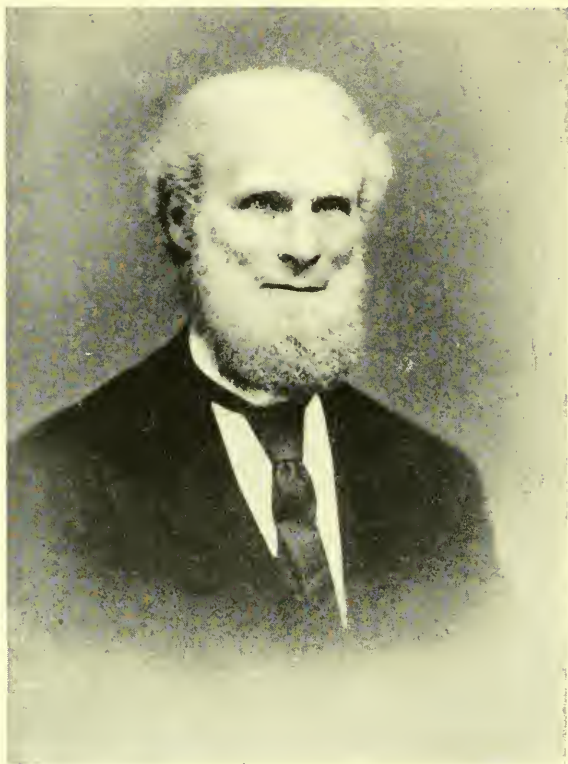
1892—ALICE B. FOX.

No. 1822 WAS a vacant piece of ground owned by Zophar C. Howell, and was sold about the year 1860 to John H. Brown, who had come from Pittsburgh to Philadelphia in 1843, crossing the mountains by stage coach and canal, frequently returning to his birthplace to visit his father, a noted iron-master, an interest still continued by his grandsons.

Mr. Brown was in the wholesale dry goods business at 307 Market Street, a property held by the family until a recent date; he was a director in the Bank of North America from 1846 until 1866.

Mr. Brown was tall and stately in appearance, and the books and paintings with which the interior of the house is furnished indicate the cultivated tastes he was enabled to gratify through years of well-earned leisure.

Mr. Brown's daughter, Alice, married Dr. Charles W. Fox, and they continued to reside here. Dr. Fox was born in Nashua, N. H., was a graduate of Harvard and served in the 44th Massachusetts Regiment in the Civil War. At its close he studied medicine, and although not in active practice was deeply interested in the progress of the profession as well as in literature and the arts. He died in 1919. Mrs. Fox is still a resident.



JOHN HUSTON BROWN
1809 - 1888



Photo by Broadbent

DR. CHARLES W. FOX
1843 - 1919



ZOPHAR CARPENTER HOWELL

1811 - 1902

Taken on his ninetieth birthday

1824 AND 1826 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(36' x 100')

- c. 1855—ZOPHAR C. HOWELL.
1863—THEODORE CUYLER.
1885—EMILY T. WHITE.
1888—LOUISE B. DREXEL.
1898—DEBORAH TOWER JANNEY.
1907—THOMAS P. HUNTER.
-

ZOPHAR CARPENTER HOWELL was born in Albany, N. Y. His ancestor, William Carpenter, shared with Roger Williams in the group of thirteen purchasers of Rhode Island and was also one of the founders of the First Baptist Church in America. He was a friend of Roger Williams, and was a member of the General Court, 1658 to 1672. In 1675 Carpenter and his neighbors were attacked in their settlement by hundreds of Indians who were finally repulsed; this was during King Phillip's War and is mentioned to indicate the trials the forefathers experienced and what honor is due their memory for their bravery and perseverance.

The manufacture of wall-paper in America began in the year 1790 when two Englishmen, John Howell and his son, set up primitive machinery in two rooms in the rear of their home in Albany, N. Y., and from this has developed an important industry having a far-reaching effect.

Nos. 1826, 1828 and 1830 were three houses built at the same time by Zophar C. Howell, the manufacturer of wall-paper referred to, whose mill was around the corner below Spruce above Nineteenth; he occupied No. 1826.

Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale lived in Boston, engaged in literary and editorial work, the *Ladies' Magazine* being under

her charge until it was merged with Godey's *Lady's Book*. Her removal to Philadelphia followed, and she resided at No. 1826 South Rittenhouse Square in the early sixties. Her daughter, Miss Sarah Josepha Hale, conducted here an



MRS. ZOPHAR C. HOWELL
[REBECCA LOUTON]
1816 - 1870

excellent school for young ladies, being the precursor of many that have given Philadelphia high repute as an educational center.

The Hales are descended from pre-Revolutionary stock, and are related to the Reverend Edward Everett Hale, who

is well remembered by his epoch-making narrative, "The Man without a Country," published at the opening of the Civil War. I can remember its stimulus to patriotism shared by millions of Americans, another evidence that the "Pen is mightier than the Sword."



FRANCIS CARPENTER HOWELL

1839 - 1878

(Photo by Chandler & Schertz, 828 Arch St., Philadelphia)

To return to our adopted citizen: Mrs. Sarah Josepha Hale was noted as a poet and writer. Concerning her early book, *Poems for Our Children*, she writes: "The poems in the little book were written to be set to music for the primary schools of Boston and my design in writing was the allegory that should teach and move the heart of childhood

to love whatever things were good and pure and lovely that came within its circle of observation or care in life"; and again, "Children who love their parents and their home can soon teach their hearts to love their God and their Country."

There are but three copies of Mrs. Hale's book extant; in the one now in the possession of Mary Stockton Hunter and Sarah Hale Hunter, granddaughters, there appears the



MRS. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE

1788 - 1879

(After an engraving of a portrait by T. Buchanan Read, painted about 1855)

well-known ditty, "Mary's Lamb," which begins—"Mary had a little lamb; its fleece was white as snow." The Misses Hunter also have the original manuscript with many letters and autographs that are interesting and valuable.

Mrs. Hale was the president of the Philadelphia branch of the Woman's Union Missionary Society, and it is recorded

that "she was the first woman who labored to rouse the church to send the educated woman physician to bear the blessings of health to heathen women."



MRS. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE

1788 - 1879

In her ninetieth year

(Engraving by J. C. Buttre from photograph by Suddards & Fennimore, Philadelphia)

This letter is an indication of the period:

Phila., May 3, 1861.

From Miss Sarah Josepha Hale to her friend in Princeton.

You see mother has stopped taking the *Herald*. She says she can see lies enough without paying for them; consequently

the *Ledger* is all we have to depend on, so I thought if you would send me the *Tribune* now and then I could get along; my school is becoming fine by degrees . . . so I do not by any means think of giving up any more than Lincoln does.



MISS SARAH JOSEPHA HALE
1820 - 1863

The southern scholars were leaving on account of the impending civil war.

Mrs. Hale's son was Horatio Hale, a graduate of Harvard, where he was distinguished for his ready acquisition of languages, and while an undergraduate was chosen to fill the post of philologist to the United States Exploring Expedition

commanded by Captain Wilkes, which discovered the Antarctic Continent and explored many islands and coasts, completing a four years' voyage round the world.

This was the Captain Wilkes who removed Mason and Slidell, Confederate emissaries, from the British steamer "Trent" in 1861, an act that was widely applauded in the North, but could not be maintained under international law.

A reference to Miss Lucretia Hale, of a collateral branch, and author of the Peterkin Papers, may be acceptable, so I quote from an address on "The Development of the Parkway," delivered before the Fairmount Park Art Association by Sylvester Baxter, secretary of the Preliminary Metropolitan Park Commission (1892-93) and of the recent Metropolitan Improvement Commission (1907-09) for Greater Boston:

Philadelphia, January 11, 1910.

In our part of the world we have grown to have great faith in the advice of a certain "Lady from Philadelphia"—a faith firmly established by our dear Miss Lucretia Hale, of blessed memory. It was very level-headed advice which the "Lady from Philadelphia" gave to the Peterkin family, and it got them out of a multiplicity of troubles. Since the Peterkins invariably sent for the "Lady from Philadelphia," perhaps it is no more than fair that there should be a certain reciprocity, that accordingly you should now and then send for a Man from Boston—although none of us can hope to be of the service to Philadelphia and to all the world that was performed by the great Bostonian who came hither without being sent for and achieved enduring fame in consequence.

Several women envious of the reputation achieved by the "Lady from Philadelphia" have claimed to be the original, but the question has been definitely and satisfactorily settled by an investigation through Mr. John Ashhurst, librarian of the Free Library of Philadelphia.

The original is Susan, wife of J. Peter Lesley, our eminent geologist. Charles Hale was our consul-general at Cairo, Egypt, in the year 1867, and Lucretia Hale, his sister, was

a lifelong friend of Mrs. Lesley; they traveled together when in Europe, thus cementing a friendship of long standing.

Mrs. Hale was identified with the *Ladies' Magazine* and Godey's *Lady's Book* for forty years, during which period



THEODORE CUYLER
1821 - 1876

she conducted an active correspondence with the several Presidents at Washington and with the Governors of the States and Territories, urging a united and uniform adoption of the Thanksgiving Day, an effort that was crowned with success during the administration of Abraham Lincoln.

Frances, the daughter of Mrs. Hale, married Dr. Lewis Boudinot Hunter, U. S. Navy, and their son was Richard Stockton Hunter of our day, prominent at the Bar and a welcome friend in the home and club.



MRS. THEODORE CUYLER
1829 - 1892

No. 1826 was acquired in the year 1863 by Theodore Cuyler, who afterward built an extension on a vacant piece of ground to the east, making his house an attractive and commodious residence. Mr. Cuyler is well remembered as a distinguished member of the Bar, a man of great talent and of general acquirement. He was the first president of

the Social Art Club, which occupied a spacious house on the north side of Chestnut Street near Sixteenth, and is now domiciled on Walnut Street, opposite our Square; the name having been changed to the Rittenhouse Club.

Mr. Cuyler was a member for some time of the Philadelphia City Council, one of his notable achievements being the adoption of the present system of numbering houses, which previous to that time had been so numbered as to cause great confusion. The new system has become a standard for many cities the world over. He was eminent as the counsel of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was a member of the Board of Education, President of Select Council, a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1873, and one of the commissioners of Fairmount Park. In commenting upon his qualities, a friend stated: "As a speaker, he was correct, persuasive and impressive." Mr. Cuyler's neighbor, of whom mention will be made, frequently heard his voice resounding through the walls of the adjoining house when he was reciting a formal address, the effect of which he desired to practice prior to its final delivery.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of July 23, 1921, commenting upon the proposed revision of the constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, refers to Mr. Cuyler as follows:

In tracing the influences which led to the formulation of many of the vital principles now embodied in the organic law of the State, one cannot fail to recognize the handiwork of Theodore Cuyler, whose long and varied professional career was identified with scores of important cases, including many a cause célèbre in both the local and federal courts. Among these were the celebrated Christiana treason case, in which Castner Hanway and thirty-one residents of Lancaster County were charged with refusal to aid a deputy marshal in capturing two fugitive slaves who had escaped from Maryland, and the trial of Henry Hertz, indicted for enlisting soldiers in Philadelphia to serve in the British Army during the Crimean war. It was in great corporation cases, and principally as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad, however, that Mr. Cuyler achieved his lasting legal reputation, and his

eloquence in forensic appeal was matched by the lucidity with which he analyzed abstruse technicalities. In the midst of his professional activities, he yet found time for public service, the public schools, City Councils and the Fairmount Park Commission, of which he was one of the original members, claiming his attention during the height of his career.

The most noted of Mr. Cuyler's family is the present Thomas De Witt Cuyler, now president of the Rittenhouse Club, and a factor in legal and railroad administrative work. Some of Mr. Cuyler's contemporaries remember him as prominent in the many stone fights indulged in when groups of our boys were attacked by ragamuffins, now termed "hoodlums," who frequently descended upon our neighborhood, being recruited from the river-front, noted in those days for its Schuylkill Rangers.

Floyd Hall White was a great-great-grandson of William Floyd, a delegate to the Continental Congress and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution. He received his education at the Nyack, N. Y., Military Academy and at an early age entered the wholesale dry goods house of Atwood, White & Co., of which firm his father was a member. Then he became secretary and treasurer of the Camden & Amboy Railroad Company, and later assistant secretary to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company division when the latter assumed control. On his return from a European trip he accepted the position of secretary-treasurer of the American Dredging Co.

In 1888 General Morrell, who had married Miss Louise B. Drexel, became a resident and remained for a number of years. Brigadier General Edward de V. Morrell was born in Newport, R. I., and filled a large place in Philadelphia's life, being identified with the National Guard of Pennsylvania as colonel of the Third Regiment and later Inspector-General and Judge-Advocate General. I quote from General Orders issued by the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, September 1, 1917, the day of his death:

General Morrell rendered valued and conspicuous service in both military and civil life. As a soldier he had high ideals and was a thorough yet tactful disciplinarian, respected alike both by superiors and subordinates. He was an ideal leader of men and enjoyed the fullest confidence of all with whom he came in contact.



Photo by Phillips

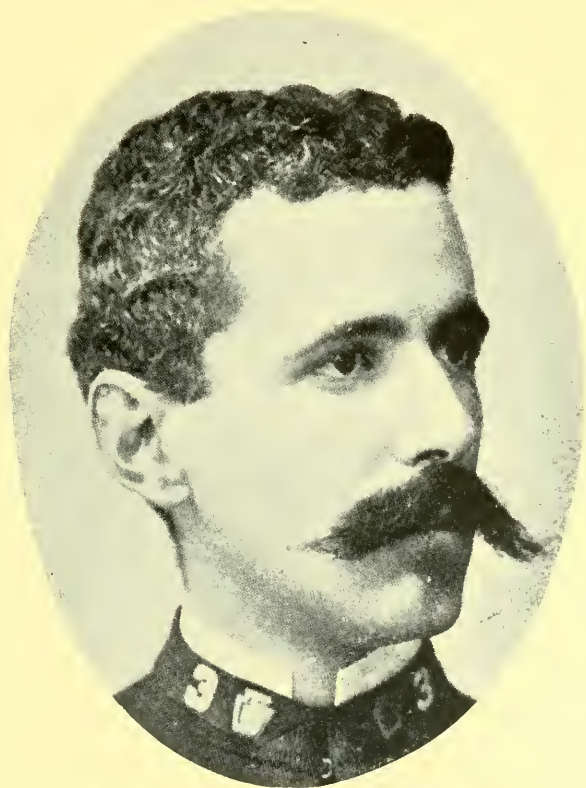
FLOYD H. WHITE

1843 - 1893

His boundless energy, unfailing courtesy, and strict devotion to duty were both an example and an inspiration.

He held many positions of honor, trust and responsibility in the civic affairs of the Nation and State, and brought to each place an earnest, faithful, conscientious performance of duty.

General Morrell was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania and was admitted to the Bar in 1887. For several years he served as a member of Select Council, later being a member of the 56th, 57th, 58th and 59th Congresses.



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EDWARD DE V. MORRELL

1863 - 1917

He was a member of the Philadelphia Board of Education for several years and a director of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives and Granting Annuities.

General Morrell married Louise Bouvier, daughter of Francis A. Drexel. They were an important factor in the

social life of the city. He was a step-son of the late John G. Johnson, leader of the Philadelphia Bar, whose unrivaled collection of works-of-art is one of the greatest acquisitions Philadelphia has received through his generous bequest to the municipality. His mother was a sister of Robert Hare Powel, of whom mention will be made later.



Photo by Evans

THOMAS P. HUNTER

1861 - 1915

General Morrell was a member of many clubs, of which may be noted the Philadelphia; Rittenhouse; Racquet; Rose-Tree; Fox Hunt; Radnor Hunt; Rabbit; State in Schuylkill; Philadelphia Country; Corinthian Yacht;

The Union League; Germantown Cricket; St. Anthony; and the Society of Colonial Wars.

Thomas P. Hunter was a native of Ireland and came to America to seek his fortune, which he accomplished when reaching the presidency of the Acme Tea Company.



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Robert Miller Janney residence, 1826 South Rittenhouse Square

Mr. Hunter was a lover of animals and flowers and took delight in gratifying this taste on his estate at Haverford and took many prizes at dog and pigeon shows, as also when he exhibited at flower displays.

Robert Miller Janney was here in the year 1898.

This property has just been acquired by George H. Earle, Jr., who, it is stated, will use it as his city residence.

1828 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

-
- c. 1851—JOSHUA TEVIS.
1856—HENRY COHEN.
1895—ERNEST LAPLACE, M.D.
-

MY FATHER, Henry Cohen, lived on Rittenhouse Square for nearly thirty years, and perhaps a few words of his personality may be permitted.



Photo by Gutekunst

HENRY COHEN

1810 - 1879

His grandfather, Joseph Cohen, came to America in 1792, settling in Lancaster, Pa., later in Charleston, S. C., and in Philadelphia; he was a linguist and served as House-

hold Rabbi in the homes of the Gratz family. Returning to London, his wife having died here, he re-married and Solomon Cohen and Henry Cohen were my grandfather and father, the latter coming to Philadelphia in 1837, open-



MRS. HENRY COHEN
[MATILDA SAMUEL, Liverpool, 1843]
1820 - 1888

(From a miniature by Thomas Hargreaves, Associate of Sir Thomas Lawrence)

ing an establishment for the sale of imported stationery at wholesale on Chestnut Street below Fourth.

In 1844, visiting Europe, he met my mother, Miss Matilda Samuel, of Liverpool, whom he married and brought

to Philadelphia. Their first home was at the Washington Hotel, situate on the north side of Chestnut Street above Seventh, subsequently taking the house No. 2 Clinton Square, on the south side of Chestnut Street, the second door above Broad, the site of the present Land Title & Trust Company, and it was there that I was born. Astonishment was expressed by my father's friends that a residence should be selected so far west, since the heart of the residential



Southwest corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets. Second door above Broad Birthplace of Charles J. Cohen, now the site of the Land Title & Trust Company's building

section was on Fourth and Sixth Streets; however, the new situation was open ground and the location was considered eligible. In those days there were freight tracks in the center of Broad Street, and shortly after the family's occupancy there was a crash of coal cars nearby which caused the collapse of all the shelving in the butler's pantry, resulting in the loss of the splendid sets of Copeland china that my mother had brought with her, so that a change was desired, and in 1851 the family, consisting of my parents, my older sister and myself, moved to No. 15 (now No. 1828) South Rittenhouse Square.

After some time, the house was sold without my father's knowledge to Joshua Tevis, and as the adjoining one on

the west, No. 16, was for rent, we moved therein. In 1856 Tevis died, my father bought No. 15, into which we moved, using long boards stretched across the windows of



Photo by Gutekunst

MRS. HENRY COHEN

In 1876

1820 - 1888

the back buildings on the different stories, placing the household articles in large baskets with rope attached which were drawn across, emptied and returned, an expeditious method of removal.

At the time of the Civil War, Henry Cohen had passed his fiftieth year and was not available for active service in the field, but he was an earnest supporter of the Federal cause, an early member of The Union League, and at all

Philadelphia Post Office, June 16th, 1863.
 I have just received the following dispatch from the Governor of this State, with a request
 if he respectfully posted in the City.

C. A. WALBORN, P. M.
 Harrisburg, half-past 1 P. M. June 16th, 1863.

THE ENEMY

APPROACHING!

WE MUST RELY UPON THE PEOPLE FOR THE

DEFENCE OF THE STATE!

AND HAVE

CALLED THE MILITIA

FOR THAT PURPOSE

the term of service will only be while the danger to the State
 is imminent

Send forward Companies

AS SOON AS POSSIBLE

Signed,
ANDREW G. CURTIN.

PLACARD ISSUED BY GOVERNOR CURTIN, OF PENNSYLVANIA,
 CALLING FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE DEFENCE
 OF THE STATE, JUNE, 1863.

Placard Issued by Governor Curtin, of Pennsylvania, Calling for Volunteers for the Defence of the State, June, 1863

times a contributor to the many funds raised for the benefit of the Army and Navy.

At the time of the crisis preceding the battle of Gettysburg, as a member of the Blue Reserves Home Guard he participated in the erection of the fortifications thrown up

on the northern and western sections of the City as the Confederate approach became imminent.

After my father's death in 1888 the house was rented for a few years and finally sold to Dr. Ernest Laplace, a distinguished member of the medical profession.



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JOSEPH HENRY

1797 - 1878

Of men noted in literature who visited our home I recall Joseph Henry, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution in the middle fifties; he was a scientist of distinction; his papers on electricity and magnetism commanded wide attention and he "did more toward the development of the

science of electricity than any other American since the time of Franklin. He was the inventor of the principle of telegraph relay which made possible telegraphy over con-



Yours truly
S. G. Goodrich

S. G. GOODRICH

"Peter Parley"

1793 - 1860

(From an engraving by Bannister of a daguerriotype)

siderable distances. Also originator of the principle of the telegraph, while Morse invented the instrument first used for this purpose."¹

¹ *New International Encyclopædia.*

Samuel G. Goodrich was the "Peter Parley" of the juvenile books of our childhood; they attained great popularity, being amusing as well as instructive. After his visit my father remarked, "Charles, my boy, you must never forget that you have sat upon the knee of the man who has contributed to the happiness of many thousands of the youth of our country and whose memory should always be held in grateful appreciation."

It should be stated further that Goodrich was the author of many books of history and geography as well as tales of ancient and modern life—in all more than 170 volumes, of which over seven million copies have been sold, and in the middle fifties their aggregate sale was three hundred thousand copies annually. Goodrich was U. S. Consul in Paris, 1848–52. Some of his books were translated into French and were well received.



SOLOMON W. ROBERTS
1811 - 1882

1830 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 100')

—ZOPHAR C. HOWELL.

1856—SOLOMON W. ROBERTS.

1883—ANNA D. SCOTT.

1913—SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.

1921—ALLIED REALTY CO., INC.

SOLOMON W. ROBERTS was engineer-in-chief and superintendent of the North Penn Railroad, and was possessed of an extensive and valuable library. In early years he had been engaged as civil engineer in the construction of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Of Welsh origin, it is of interest to note that more than a majority of the signers of the Declaration of Independence were of Welsh birth or of immediate descent.

His daughter, Mrs. John W. Roberts, my neighbor, has a fine replica by Thomas Sully of the portrait of the late Queen Victoria painted for the St. George's Society of Philadelphia.

His wife was the daughter of Ellwood Shannon, noted dealer in teas, who had been my father's fellow-passenger from Europe in the early thirties.¹

After Mr. Roberts' death the house was rented to Mr. Percy M. Lewis, son of Edwin M. Lewis, president of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank, a power in the financial world in those days.

¹ Mrs. Roberts was born in Carlisle, England, and had a most attractive personality.



Photo by Willard

MRS. SOLOMON W. ROBERTS
[JANE ELLWOOD SHANNON]
1834 - 1869

1832-1834 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(50' x 100')

—ROBERT SMITH.

1867—THOMAS A. SCOTT.

1913—SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.

1921—ALLIED REALTY CO., INC.

ROBERT SMITH, brewer of Smith's ale; a successful business man but not conservative in his investments. Alighting from a Walnut Street car at Eighteenth, he, my father



Robert Smith's Brewery, northwest corner Fifth and Minor Streets [now Ludlow Street] in 1871

(Sketched by Kennedy. Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

and I walked through Rittenhouse Square in the sixties, and the burden of his conversation was to the effect that my father was making a mistake in following the details of a

commercial enterprise when money could be invested in Dalzell Oil Company, the shares then at a moderate price, and in the course of a few months would advance to an unprecedented figure, since there was an inexhaustible supply of oil in active demand, and a certain fortune was



CHARLES GIBBONS, 1814 - 1884

beyond peradventure. The next day my father purchased 100 shares at the market price, soon it advanced a fraction, and, under the family advice, he sold at a point to cover the two commissions; within a year, the Oil Company collapsed and Robert Smith was a great loser, as a result of his own sanguine belief in the success of the investment.

This house was subsequently occupied by Charles Gibbons, Sr., a member of the Bar, and prominent in the affairs of The Union League. At the celebration at Independence Hall of the victories at Gettysburg and Vicksburg, July 7, 1863, he delivered a patriotic address which stirred



MRS. CHARLES GIBBONS, 1814 - 1884

unbounded enthusiasm; a band of music had been stationed in the steeple which gave "Old Hundredth," the enormous crowd joining in singing, producing a most impressive effect. Mr. Gibbons was also a prominent member of the Committee of the Bar to receive contributions for the support of the families of volunteers.

Adjoining on the west, which would be No. 1834, in the early days, was an ice-cream saloon which was removed and a stable erected in its place; the neighbors, however, objected, citing a clause in the original grant of land that



Photo by Phillips

COL. THOMAS A. SCOTT, 1824 - 1881
President Pennsylvania Railroad Co. 1874-80

such was prohibited. The stable was removed and Col. Thomas A. Scott, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, acquiring the properties, erected a handsome dwelling thereon, later enlarged by the purchase of No. 1830. Mr. Scott was born in Franklin County, Pa., and was edu-

cated in the country school, although he obtained assistance from friendly students in Franklin and Marshall College.

As a youth he took a clerkship in the office of the collector of tolls at Columbia, Pa., then, coming to Philadelphia, occupied positions in several shipping houses, finally entering the employ of the Pennsylvania Railroad, where he soon displayed exceptional ability which the management early recognized, and he became general superintendent. It was



Copyright by Moses King

Thomas Alexander Scott residence, 1830 South Rittenhouse Square, corner
Nineteenth Street

at this time that the company purchased the road from the State for 13 millions of dollars to be repaid in annual instalments. Then the Civil War followed, and Scott was called to Washington to become Assistant Secretary of War with rank of colonel of volunteers. Chaos that had existed was soon dispelled under his master hand and the Government recognized his powerful aid at that critical time in a most appreciative manner.

In 1874 Scott succeeded John Edgar Thomson as president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which position he held

until failing health in 1880 compelled his retirement. He was also president of the Texas & Pacific Railway, being finally succeeded by Jay Gould, who paid a large money consideration for Scott's interests in the company.

Some of us remember the critical period of the panic of 1873, when "five or seven name paper" for millions was outstanding in connection with the last-named company, but Scott, confident of its ultimate success, weathered the storm.

When the Union Pacific Railroad was in trouble, upon earnest solicitation he became its head, and by indefatigable labor confidence was restored and prosperity assured.

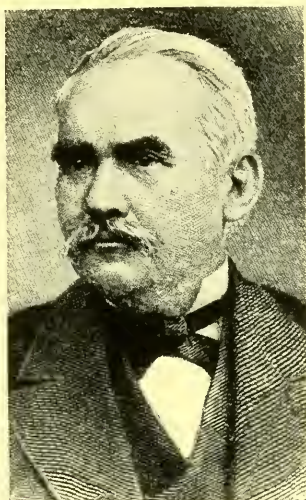
There is an incident that may be stated: At this time, when Col. Scott was mentally distressed as to the outcome of his financial engagements, a friend from out of town entered his office and placed on the table a package, saying, "Col. Scott, you and I have been friends for many years; if the contents of this package are going to be of service to you in the present emergency, use them to the best advantage as your judgment may indicate, and when the crisis is over you can return the package to me." The friend left and when Col. Scott opened the bundle it was found to contain over a million dollars in gilt-edge securities, a true evidence of friendship. This was a potent factor in Scott's rehabilitation.

Within the decade just closed, these three properties, 1830-32-34, have been purchased by Samuel Price Wetherill, and the apartment building known as No. 1830 has been erected in their stead.

On the east side of Nineteenth, just south of Ann Street (now Manning), extending toward Spruce, there was erected a saw-mill in the decade of the sixties. This caused a flutter among the neighbors on account of the danger to life and property from such a hazardous establishment, to which was added a prohibitive fire-insurance rate. The land was purchased, the saw-mill removed and substantial residences erected.

On the northeast corner of Nineteenth and Spruce an attractive double-front brick dwelling was built where lived

Honorable Morton McMichael, a fellow-citizen famous as an orator and editor from his early manhood. During the period of the Civil War he devoted his energy and ability through the columns of *The North American and United States Gazette*, of which he was the owner and editor, to the earnest support of the cause of the Union; this journal was a potent factor, being widely read by business men and considered an authority on all public questions. Then we shall always acknowledge our debt of gratitude for his



HON. MORTON McMICHAEL, 1807 - 1879

powerful interest in the improvement and development of the people's great pleasure ground, he having served as president of the Park Commission 1867-79. He was mayor of Philadelphia 1865-69, bringing to the duties of the office consummate skill in adding to the City's attractions and governing the various departments with dignity and success. Other positions of honor were conferred, so that it may be said that he was, indeed, a most notable citizen. The only surviving son is Hon. Charles B. McMichael, president Court of Common Pleas, who has inherited his father's love of literature and has recently indited a deeply interesting chapter of early memories of his honored father's career.

SOUTHWEST CORNER NINETEENTH STREET AND
RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

1900-1902 South Rittenhouse Square

(42' x 95')

1852—FRANCIS M. DREXEL.

1870—JOHN D. LANKENAU.

1902—THOMAS B. WANAMAKER and MARY LOWBER WANAMAKER, later Mary Lowber Thomson.

FRANCIS M. DREXEL, founder of the banking firm of Drexel & Company. The house at that time had its front entrance on the south side of Rittenhouse Square. Mr. Drexel was an artist and traveled extensively, especially in South America, where he received many commissions for portraits of the distinguished men of the period. Returning to Philadelphia he realized the advantage to be derived from embarking in banking and was successful beyond anticipation. The firm attained great repute, ably supported by his sons and successors.¹

Mr. Drexel lost his life by alighting at Nineteenth Street from a train on the Reading Railroad, which in those days came through Callowhill and Willow Streets, drawn by horses, and in stepping off with his bag he lost his footing and was crushed under the train.

His sons, Francis A. and Anthony J., who composed the banking firm in the sixties and seventies, lived with their father for a number of years until they acquired separate homes.

¹ For portions of this account I am indebted to the privilege of consulting the volume entitled *Historic Families of America*, edited by Walter W. Spooner.

Francis A. Drexel, although the elder of the two brothers, was of a modest, retiring disposition and invariably referred to his brother Anthony as the directing head of the firm.

Frank, as he was called by his associates, had hosts of friends who enjoyed his hospitality and admired his unobtrusive gifts to many charities, embracing hospitals and homes, and especially to individual pensioners numbered



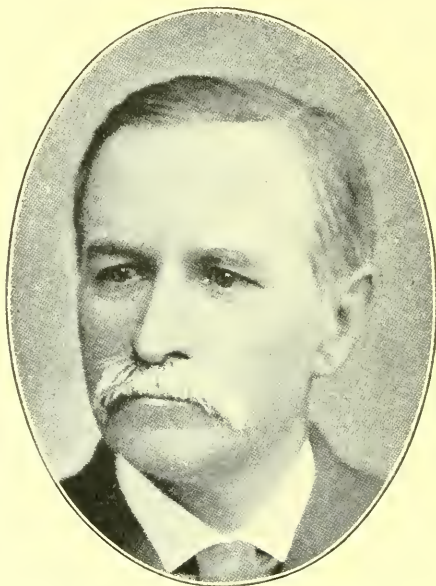
FRANCIS M. DREXEL
1792 - 1863

by scores—men and women who had been reduced from affluence to the need of assistance that should not meet the public gaze.

Anthony Joseph Drexel's business career was begun at the age of thirteen in the banking house of his father, and with the parent Drexel firm in Philadelphia his whole active life was identified. It was essentially due to him that the world-wide extension of the Drexel interests was attained;

the history of the banking business of which he was the head was the history of his life.

The distinguishing aspect of the business of the Drexels was the volume of the resources and their constant utilization for purposes of a public or semi-public nature. In each of the several departments of national, state and municipal loans and financial services to railway and similar great



Copyright by Moses King

FRANCIS A. DREXEL

1824 - 1885

corporations, the Drexel transactions have aggregated many hundreds of millions of dollars.

From the memorial address by Bishop Potter:

Mr. Drexel was distinguished above all by a moral nobleness in business, a kind of financial statesmanship touched with the finest sensibility and lifted to the most exalted conception of great responsibility and opportunities. There is no test of character at once so searching and so final as the possession, in whatever kind,

of great power. He was a man who, holding a great power, wielded it for the greatest good; who held up the weak, sustained the public credit, befriended tottering fortunes and enterprises, and all this in a fashion of such modest and unobtrusive naturalness that we who saw him or knew of his doings never saw how great they were until he himself was taken away and we beheld them in their true light.

From the 50th anniversary volume of the Fairmount Park Art Association:

In his private beneficences, Mr. Drexel was one of the most liberal men of his time, his benefactions being extended to churches of all denominations and to every hospital, dispensary, home and benevolent organization in Philadelphia, as well as to countless individuals. He was one of the earliest and most generous contributors to the University of Pennsylvania in its recent development. In conjunction with his friend George W. Childs, he established the Childs-Drexel Home for aged printers at Colorado Springs, Colo.

The Drexel Institute of Philadelphia was founded and endowed by him and he had the satisfaction of seeing this great institution in full operation before his death, an example worthy to be followed by philanthropists throughout the land. In addition to the cost of the building, equipment, library and endowment, amounting to two million dollars, he bequeathed to the Institute an additional one million dollars. To the organization of its fundamental plan and to the details of its administration, he devoted a most conscientious care, aiming to make it a factor for the practical encouragement of art, science and industry. His chief motive was a deep sympathy for young people who are obliged to make their own way in the world, and all the courses of instruction were formulated with this end in view, at the same time seeking to avoid tendencies which might make them dependents. He occupied the position of president of the Board of Managers of the Drexel Institute until his death.

The private life of Mr. Drexel was characterized by qualities of honorable, sincere and noble manhood. His personal friends were the notable men of the time. Unassuming and modest, he



A. J. Drexel

A. J. DREXEL
1826 - 1893

avoided all public prominence, having declined the office of Secretary of the Treasury tendered by the President of the United States. Inheriting the artistic development and tastes of his father, he was an enthusiastic collector of objects of art, of which



JOHN D. LANKENAU
1817 - 1901

his possessions ranked among the best selected and most valuable in the country.

At the time of the foundation of the Fairmount Park Art Association in the year 1871, a committee, being assured of his interest in art and in the welfare of his native city, tendered him the presidency; he accepted the honor, considering it a distinction,

and retained the office until his death, presiding at the meetings of the Board of Trustees and always willing to give time and attention to the many problems, financial and otherwise, that confronted the management in the early years of its career. In fact it is recognized that the formation and additions to the Permanent Fund were made possible by the knowledge that his guiding hand would ensure stability to the investments.



FRANK LANKENAU

It is believed that the presidency of this Association (save only the Drexel Institute) was the only executive position that he consented to accept.

After the senior Mr. Drexel's death, Mr. John D. Lankenau, then living at No. 1804, who had married a daughter of the senior Drexel, moved to the house described, and later improved its appearance both in and out. Mr. Lankenau is well known as a patron of the German Hospital (now known as the Lankenau Hospital), a splendid institution, which has

assumed the name of its chief benefactor. His only son Frank died when a youth.

Following Mr. Lankenau's death, the property was finally acquired by the late Thomas B. Wanamaker, who had it entirely reconstructed under the guidance of McKim,



THOMAS B. WANAMAKER

1861 - 1908

Mead & White.¹ The interior of the building has been splendidly arranged and decorated and it is hoped some day it may become the home of a Maecenas or of an organization that would appreciate its attractive surroundings.

¹ Mr. Wanamaker's widow subsequently married Dr. Archibald G. Thomson, a son of Dr. William Thomson, a noted ophthalmologist and a brother of Frank Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Dr. William Thomson's wife was Rebecca George, of the family to whom Philadelphia is indebted for the acquirement of George's Hill in Fairmount Park.

Thomas B. Wanamaker was the son of Hon.' John Wanamaker and was associated with his father in the successful conduct of the establishment of worldwide reputation. He was an alumnus of Princeton class of 1883. His wife was

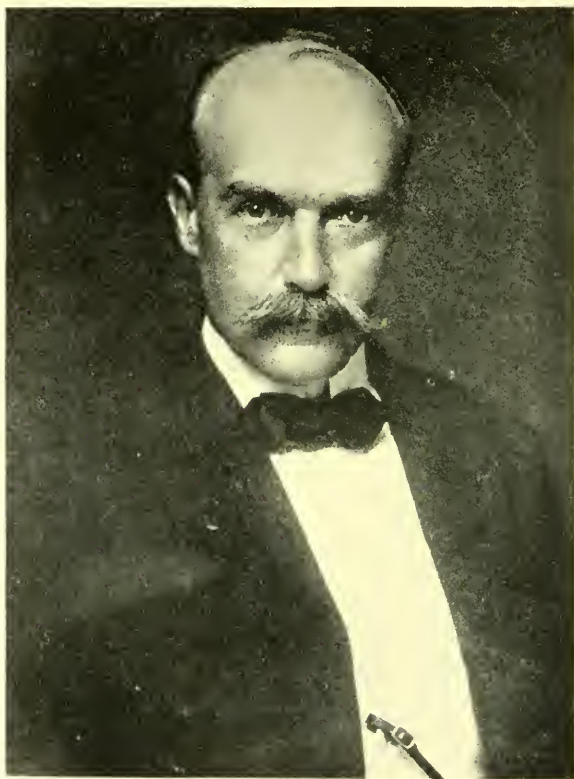


Photo by Gutekunst

WILLIAM BARTON HOPKINS, M.D.

1853 - 1904

Mary Lowber Welsh, daughter of the late Samuel Welsh and niece of the Hon. John Welsh. Mr. Wanamaker was a trustee of both the Jefferson and Presbyterian Hospitals. As the owner of *The North American*, a daily journal, he had an important influence in the community.

1904 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 95')

1856—FANNY M. TAYLOR.

1878—CORNELIA TAYLOR.

1889—WILLIAM BARTON HOPKINS.

DR. WILLIAM BARTON HOPKINS had married the widow of Alexander McKim, of Baltimore. Dr. Hopkins was the grandson of Dr. Samuel Hopkins and grand-nephew of Dr. John Rhea Barton. He was surgeon to several hospitals and published many valuable articles, his book on fractures being widely read.

Later Dr. and Mrs. Roman were residents.

1906 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 95')

1856—CHARLOTTE S. ENGLS.

1888—MARY W. SCHOTT.

MISS MARY W. SCHOTT has lived here for twenty years. Her father, William Schott, was a manufacturing chemist at 40 Market Street sixty years ago; he lived at 1522 Walnut Street in the early sixties.

Miss Schott is an ardent member of Holy Trinity Church and actively engaged in many good works of charity and uplift.

1903 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 95')

1866—JOHN E. GOULD.

1871—PETER MUNZINGER.

1889—MARY J. HOPKINS.

JOHN EDGAR GOULD was a musician of note, as also a merchant, since he had an establishment for the sale of pianos and organs at the southeast corner of Seventh and Chestnut Streets and later at 923 Chestnut Street when the firm was Gould & Fischer. Mr. Gould was a composer of sacred music for men's voices, collections that have been used by the Orpheus and other male organizations; he was also an organist of ability, having served the Presbyterian congregation at Seventeenth and Spruce Streets for some years.

At the store at Seventh and Chestnut it was the custom to have weekly gatherings for the rehearsal of glees; notable at these were Michael Cross, Aaron Taylor, Decatur Smith and Dr. H. Clarke. Gould went abroad on account of failing health and died in Algeria.

Miss Letitia McKim was a noteworthy resident here, having served during the recent war at Soissons in French hospital work.

Mr. and Mrs. George W. Edwards are the present tenants.

1910 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(20' x 95')

—A. LARUE VANSANT.

1864—JOHN R. NEFF.

1893—MARY IRWIN AGNEW.

1916—CHARLES S. WESLEY.

ABRAHAM LARUE VANSANT was the owner and lived here for many years. His ancestors came from Holland in 1651, settling in New Amsterdam, later migrating to Bucks County, Pa. He is remembered as an active supporter of the Union during the Civil War, a liberal contributor to various institutions, and was president of the Board of Trustees of the Alexander Presbyterian Church.

His trotting teams were well known in Fairmount Park.

For years he had a prominent establishment of fine fruits at the southeast corner of Tenth and Chestnut Streets and later at Ninth and Chestnut Streets under the Continental Hotel, a place recalled by the older members of the present generation.

His son, the present Dr. E. L. Vansant, eminent as a throat specialist, is an officer in the order of the Founders and Patriots of America and prominently identified with the West Walnut Street Presbyterian Church.

As early as 1858 L. Montgomery Bond lived here. I remember him as a man of delightful manners and with cultivated tastes. He was active in the affairs of Holy Trinity Church, being a member of the committee of five in the year 1855 to organize the new congregation, to select the site and to arrange for the erection. From 1864 Mr. and

Mrs. John R. Neff, Jr., owned and occupied this house for years. Mr. Neff's father was president of The Philadelphia Saving Fund Society, and his son, the present Jonathan C. Neff, is vice-president of the Fidelity Trust Company. Mrs. Neff was the daughter of Judge Cilley, of Savannah.

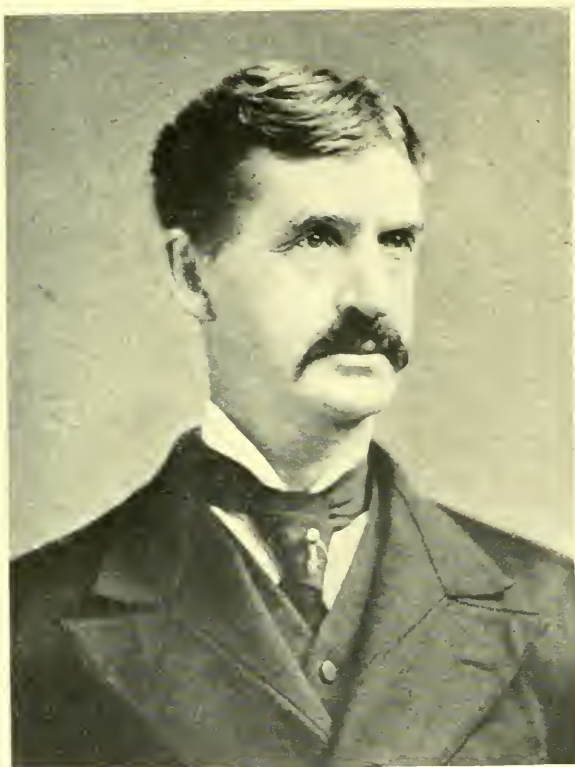


Photo by Draper & Husted

A. LARUE VANSANT

1820 - 1894

In the house was a fine library and on the upper floor a workshop, thus providing occupation for both mind and body. Mr. Neff was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the City Troop, Sons of the Revolution, and many other organizations.



MRS. A. L. VANSANT
1836 - 1872

A later owner has put on a new stone front, making an attractive exterior.

Mrs. Mary Irwin Agnew was the wife of Dr. Erwin Agnew, a cousin of Dr. D. Hayes Agnew, so well remembered as a distinguished surgeon who added celebrity to the fame



Photo by Gilbert & Bacon

MRS. JOHN R. NEFF, JR.

[JOSEPHINE MARIA CILLEY]

1832 - 1909

of Philadelphia for its repute as a center of knowledge in the sciences as to both theory and practice.

Mrs. Agnew is spoken of by those who were her intimates as the "old-time wife, mother and home-maker, with a rare devotion to many charities done in a quiet but effectual manner."



Photo by Dunshce

JOHN R. NEFF, JR.
1828 - 1903

The present owner and resident is Charles S. Wesley, a distinguished member of our Bar and associated with the late Ernest L. Tustin, who did much in municipal affairs to raise the standard of city official life.



MARY IRWIN AGNEW

[MRS. ERWIN AGNEW]

1845 - 1914

With her grandson Erwin Agnew Fiero

1912 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

(22' x 95')

—ANN DUNNOHEW.

1853—HENRY CROSKEY.

1886—HENRIETTA B. WYETH.

THE owner and occupant was Henry Croskey, lumber merchant, who built the house and lived here from 1853 with members of his family as late as 1886; his daughter, Miss Croskey, later the wife and widow of Mr. Mustin, married William S. Lloyd, recently deceased, who was notable for his wonderful collection of the history of Robinson Crusoe, probably the most extensive outside of the British Museum. His library at his home in Germantown was well arranged, and he delighted to show his treasures to an interested visitor.

Mrs. Mustin's (now Lloyd) son by her first husband is Captain H. C. Mustin, United States Navy, a man famed for many important inventions adopted by the Navy Department, successfully used during the recent war.

Henry Croskey was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1815 of English and Scotch ancestry, his father, George Duncan Croskey, being descended from the Croskeys of Fleet Street Parish of St. Brides, London, who married Eliza Ashmead, one of the belles of Philadelphia, in 1808. Her mother was Mary Mifflin, of the family of Governor Mifflin, and her father Captain Ashmead, of Revolutionary fame.

At fourteen years of age, on the death of his father, Henry Croskey in 1829 continued the lumber business at Broad and Race; in 1830, at the square of ground, Arch and Filbert, Eighteenth and Nineteenth; and finally at the wharves on the Delaware below Green Street.

He early became interested in our street railways, was president of the Ridge Avenue Railway Company, and for

forty consecutive years was secretary and treasurer of the Board of Presidents of the City Passenger Railways of Philadelphia, organized in 1859. It is amusing to recall the opposition that existed to the introduction of the innovation,



HENRY CROSKEY, 1815 - 1899

which was characterized as a destruction to property interests, and I can well remember the protests made by residents of West Walnut Street, including those facing Rittenhouse Square, reciting the dire results certain to follow the laying of tracks and the running of horse-cars. However, the Fifth and Sixth Streets line had been successfully inaugurated, property values had advanced rather than the reverse, so that when the subscription books were opened in the neigh-

borhood of Twenty-second and Chestnut Streets for the Chestnut and Walnut line, the crowd was so great that my father reached the office in time only to find that the books were closed, all the shares having been taken.



MRS. HENRY CROSKEY, 1819 - 1892

EVOLUTION OF STREET RAILWAY TRANSPORTATION IN PHILADELPHIA

From 1831 to 1858 the horse-drawn omnibus was in general use on many of the streets of the City, and during the winter the substitute was a large open sleigh, seats arranged lengthwise on both sides, with straw in the middle, usually drawn by four horses, their principal route being

down Chestnut and up Walnut Street from Eighteenth to Front. Of course, prior to the laying of the tracks, there was every facility for good sleighing, since the snow was soon packed down and usually lasted for a good part of the winter season.

The first horse-cars were operated over the Fifth and Sixth Streets route and ran from Kensington to Morris Street, and for many years it was the main line for passengers to reach the terminus of the steam railroad to New York City, the station for which was in Kensington.

Subsequently, the line was extended to Frankford, upon which were used cars with a dummy engine; their coming was heralded by much snorting, groaning, shrieking of whistles, and clouds of smoke and dust. Occasionally they drew trailers which were old horse-cars converted into double-deckers by the use of a spiral stairway of light iron, hooked to the rear end of the car as a means of access. The great objection to their use was the disturbance to horse-drawn vehicles, since the unaccustomed sight frightened all classes of horses, irrespective of their breeding.

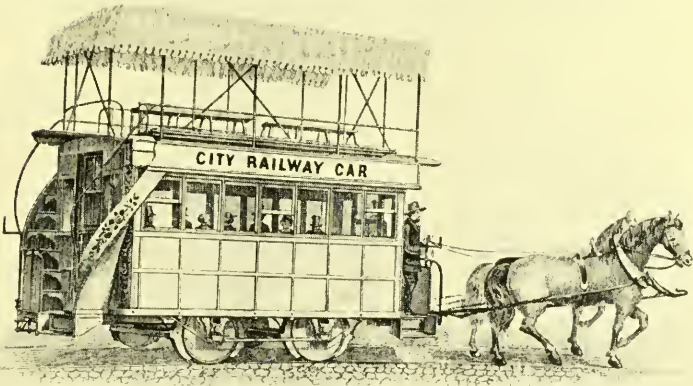
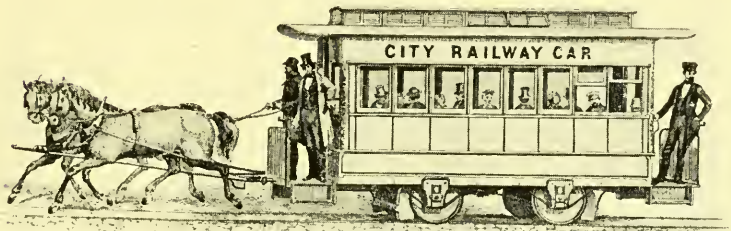
On lines where traffic was of moderate character, one-horse cars were substituted, which were called "bob-tails," the driver sitting in front, making the necessary change and watching the box in which the fares were dropped, in addition to his responsibility to drive the horse; and many were the opportunities given to boys—and even young men—to steal rides on the rear platform, which was left unguarded.

These one-horse or "bob-tail" cars were operated for years on Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, skirting Rittenhouse Square on its east and west sides; they were a source of keen anxiety to the parents of the youngsters, who insisted upon the practice of free riding just referred to.¹

In those days all the cars, even the best, were lighted

¹ For many details of an intensely interesting character refer to an article by "Penn" in the *Philadelphia Evening Bulletin* and to a pamphlet published in the year 1858 (now in the library of Hon. Hampton L. Carson), entitled *A Consideration of the Subject of The Central Passenger Railway . . . Proposed to Be Run from Second to Twenty-third Street via Walnut and Chestnut Streets.*

with oil lamps, one at each end, the floor covered with straw, which on rainy and snowy days soon became objectionable, so that many and loud were the complaints from the social



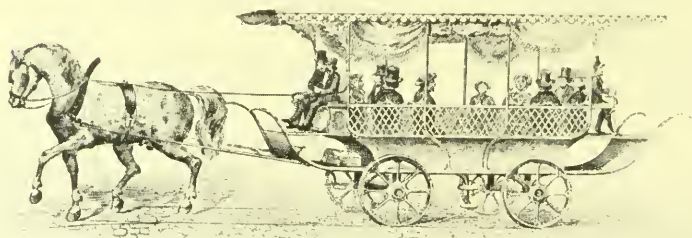
Illustrations from the treatise by Alexander Easton, C.E., of Philadelphia, 1859, showing the advantage of street or horse-power railways over the omnibus system. The double-decker was in use on the line running from West Philadelphia to Darby, one of our week-end vacation trips

(Courtesy of Philadelphia Library)

worker of the day as to the danger of disease arising from such conditions. But the people were patient, and it was not until a much later period that all this was discontinued and the modern car was developed, first with the cable system, by which the car was drawn by connection with a cable inserted in a tube lowered between the tracks and operated by a stationary plant placed at certain intervals; and then, in the year 1892, by the electric traction system; so that today, with its modern rolling stock, the equip-

THE "HADDON" CAR

Designed for the Camden & Haddonfield Passenger Railway



The "Haddon" Car designed for the Camden and Haddonfield Passenger Railway by Alexander Easton in 1859

(Courtesy of Philadelphia Library)

ment is not surpassed by that of any other community and equalled by few, if any.

To two men are the present modern conditions due: to Edward T. Stotesbury for the far-seeing and practical financial support that he has given to its rehabilitation, and to Thomas J. Mitten for the physical development and unparalleled management which has followed his conduct of affairs.¹

To return to Henry Croskey's activities, it should be stated that he was deeply interested in church work, having

¹ I have also had the opportunity of consulting the *Chronology of Street Railway Development in Philadelphia* prepared by C. B. Fairchild, Executive Assistant to Mr. Mitten.

been largely instrumental in financing both the Tabernacle Church (which stood on Chestnut above Eighteenth, now the site of the Belgravia Apartment House) and the Beth Eden Baptist Church at the northwest corner of Broad and Spruce, recently removed to give place for an office building for the Atlantic Refining Company.



FRANK H. WYETH, 1836 - 1913

His son, Dr. John Welsh Croskey, formerly surgeon of Wills Eye Hospital, is now senior ophthalmic surgeon to the Philadelphia General Hospital, ophthalmologist to the Home of the Merciful Saviour for Crippled Children, and consulting ophthalmologist to the Annie R. Warner Hospital at Gettysburg, Pa.

In 1887 Mr. Frank H. Wyeth acquired the property, made a number of changes, including an attractive approach from the street, with a new front; it was his pleasure in declining years to sit in his second-story front room in the bay window,

surveying the beauties of the Square at all seasons of the year.

Mr. Wyeth was a liberal contributor to many charities, the University of Pennsylvania especially being the recipient of his bounties. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution.

His firm has a world-wide reputation for its pharmaceutical preparations. I remember when last in Vienna, entering a chemist's shop, asking for quinine, and being handed a box bearing the familiar Philadelphia name of John Wyeth & Brother, the sight of which, so far from home, was a potent factor in restoring health.



BRONZE GOAT, "BILLY"

By Albert Laessle. Erected in Rittenhouse Square by the Fairmount Park Art Association—a gift from Eli Kirk Price, Esq.

(Courtesy of George A. Wolf)



Photo by Gutzkunst

ALFRED M. COLLINS, 1820 - 1895

1914 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

Formerly 1900 Plymouth Street

(27' x 40')

1853—ALFRED M. COLLINS.

1868—HENRY CROSKEY.

1885—ELIZABETH C. MACKEOWN.

1887—EDMUND H. FRISHMUTH, JR.

IT MAY not be generally known that the small street leading out from Rittenhouse Square, running to Twentieth, facing St. Patrick's Church, now called Rittenhouse Street, was originally named Plymouth, and the first house next to 1912 just described was numbered 1900 Plymouth Street, and was owned and occupied by Alfred M. Collins, manufacturer of paper, who dwelt here from 1850 until 1866. His eldest son, Harry, was our playmate, and being lithe of body he could outrun his companions. We had many games of shinny on the Square pavement, running from Eighteenth to Nineteenth, pedestrians using the south side of the street in deference to the boys' activities; prisoners' base was also a favorite game, these sports being confined to the upper side, probably because it was the least frequented. Harry Collins' sons, grandsons of the original resident, first named, are prominent members of the community, giving their ability and means to the improvement of communal life.

The house was later bought by Mr. Croskey (then living next door below) and altered so as to command an excellent view of the Square. The house extended back to the party line, and the rear wall contained windows. The two

owners on Ann Street (the street immediately in the rear) had erected high wooden fences in front of all the windows, so that when these two Ann Street houses were purchased by Mr. Croskey it was stipulated, in addition to the price paid, that the two owners should be permitted to live in their respective houses, rent free, until their death, which did not occur until several years later, when the fences were removed. Ann Street is now re-named Manning Street.



Photo by Broadbent

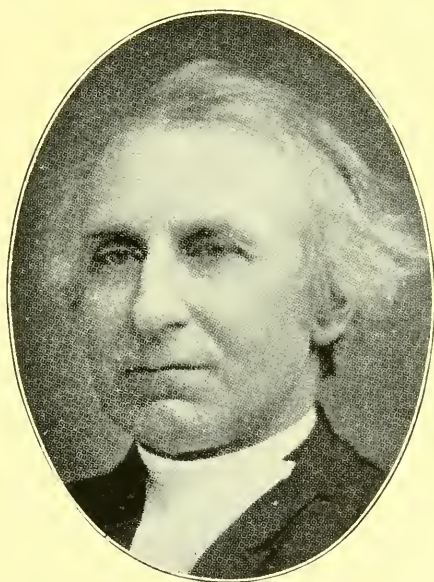
MRS. ALFRED M. COLLINS

1820 - 1898

In 1872 Joseph G. Rowland was resident here; he was a junior partner in the cloth firm of John B. Ellison & Sons.

In 1880 John C. W. Frishmuth was the tenant, and in 1895 Louis Krumbhaar. The latter had married the daughter of Bishop Stevens, a distinguished ecclesiastic, who earlier had been rector of St. Andrew's Church on Eighth Street above Spruce.

Edmund H. Frishmuth, Jr., married Miss Dallett; their daughter became the wife of Charles J. Rhoads, a partner in the banking firm of Brown Brothers & Co.



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RT. REV. WM. B. STEVENS, D.D., LL.D.



MAJOR ALFRED MORDECAI
1804 - 1887

1922 SOUTH RITTENHOUSE SQUARE

Formerly Plymouth Street

(22' x 40')

1851—JULIUS FINK to AARON COMFORT.

—(by inheritance) EMMA WALRAVEN, wife of Ira E. Walraven, and Annie E. Caldwell, granddaughter of Aaron Comfort.

1876—FRANCIS M. CALDWELL.

1908—ELIZABETH H. CALDWELL.

1913—FRANCIS G. CALDWELL.

1920—J. BUNFORD SAMUEL.

THE MISSES MORDECAI, the present tenants, widely known in social circles in Philadelphia, have a distinguished ancestry. Their father was Major Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A., a graduate of West Point Class of 1823 and one of the three members of the Commission sent by Jefferson Davis, the Secretary of War under President Pierce, to Russia in 1855-56 to study the Crimean War, then in progress with England, France and Turkey against Russia; Mordecai represented ordnance, the others being Major Richard Delafield, engineers, and Captain George Brinton McClellan, cavalry. Major Mordecai's son, Brigadier General Alfred Mordecai, also a West Pointer, Class of 1861, recently deceased, was very highly considered in Army circles. McClellan later became general in our Civil War.

Miss Rebecca Gratz was their great-aunt, a woman widely known for her beauty, intellectual attainments and charm of manner.

Miss Gratz had been the friend of Matilda Hoffman, of New York (the betrothed of Washington Irving), whom she



Military Commission to visit the Crimea and theater of war in Europe, 1855-56. From right to left: Major Alfred Mordecai, U. S. A.; Col. Obreskoff, Russian official aide; Major Richard Delafield, U. S. A.; Captain (afterward General) George B. McClellan, U. S. A.

(From the photograph taken in St. Petersburg, Russia, 1855)

had nursed in her last illness; and after her death, Irving, visiting Sir Walter Scott, spoke of the character of this splendid Jewish girl who had comforted his beloved's dying days, and Scott immediately adopted the name and character for his heroine of *Ivanhoe*.¹



REBECCA GRATZ

1781 - 1869

(From the miniature by Malbone)

¹ For fuller descriptions of this remarkable woman see *Century Magazine* of September, 1882, an article entitled "The Original of Rebecca in *Ivanhoe*"—a descriptive portraiture by Gratz Van Rensselaer; also *Recollections of My Aunt, Rebecca Gratz, by One of Her Nieces*, by the late Mrs. Sara [née Hays] Mordecai, wife of Major Alfred Mordecai, Philadelphia, 1893; *Gratz Papers*, "B. and M. Gratz, merchants in Philadelphia, 1754-1798," by Anderson Gratz, 1916, p. 325; *The Jews of Philadelphia*, by Henry S. Morais, 1894.

Miss Gratz dwelt for many years on the north side of Chestnut Street above Twelfth; there were four houses of similar architecture, called Boston Row, that stood back from the front pavement as shown in the illustration.

A third daughter of Major Mordecai, Miss Rosa, lives in Washington, D. C. In early youth she was my Sunday-school teacher and I have always been grateful for the patience she exercised in endeavoring to instil high standards of life.



Northwest corner Chestnut and Twelfth Streets and Boston Row to the West
in 1839

(Sketched by Kennedy. Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

230 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET
Northwest Corner Nineteenth and Rittenhouse Streets

(20' x 124' 6")

1865—REV. CHARLES W. SHIELDS.

1866—TENCH C. COXE.

1869—GEORGE D. ROSENGARTEN.

1913—CHILDREN OF CHARLES P. SINNICKSON.

REV. CHARLES WOODRUFF SHIELDS was a native of New Albany, Ind., and pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, 1850-65, then situated on Seventh Street below Arch.

Upon his retirement he was appointed professor of science and religion at Princeton University, serving from 1865-1903.

In 1852 William B. Fling lived here, with his family, for many years. Tradition relates that Fling Senior and Fling Junior, father and son, being experts with the brush, are described suspended in a deep basket, painting the spire of Christ Church on Second Street with perfect nonchalance and with complete success. It is doubtful, however, if this reference applies to the residents of Rittenhouse Square; a careful and exhaustive research has failed to establish the presence of living descendants.

Afterward it was occupied by Tench Coxe, and in 1871 Charles P. Sinnickson acquired the property, made many changes from the old-fashioned brick front, a decided improvement to that section. Mr. Sinnickson's wife was Emma Rosengarten, the daughter of George D. Rosengarten, who lived on the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut, and whose son, the late Joseph G. Rosengarten, was one of the most prominent members of the community, and a man to whom all citizens were greatly indebted for

the interest that he took in every good work—social, intellectual and charitable—whenever brought to his attention. The Rosengartens are descended from the Mendelssohn family, distinguished in the 18th century for literary and musical quality of the very highest standards. Moses



REV. DR. CHARLES W. SHIELDS
1825 - 1904

Mendelssohn, eminent philosopher, friend and collaborator of Lessing, the father of the new era of German literature, dating from the middle of the 18th century, was the grandfather of Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, famous musician and composer, of equal rank with Handel and Mozart.



MRS. CHARLES P. SINNICKSON
[EMMA ROSENGARTEN]
1847 - 1911

228 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(20' x 127')

1859—CATHARINE FIELD.

1864—RACHEL L. HARVEY (formerly Rachel L. Wistar).

1875—WALTER DWIGHT BELL.

1888—FREDERICK C. AND CLARA ELIZABETH DURANT.

IN 1859 Catharine Field was the owner and she is recorded as Mrs. Charles Field. Living with her was Thomas Y. Field, who was appointed second lieutenant U. S. Marine Corps in 1847 from the State of Pennsylvania and retired in 1899 with the rank of colonel.

S. Weir Lewis resided here in 1851-52. When but seventeen years of age he was sent by his father, John F. Lewis, as supercargo to Canton, China, in the ship "Plymouth," followed by several other voyages to the same port, finally retiring with a fortune, devoting his well-earned leisure to the community's welfare, serving for many years as treasurer of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, The Northern Home for Friendless Children, The Union Benevolent Association, The Athenæum of Philadelphia and being identified with many of the City's charities as secretary or director. He was also a director of the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and assisted his brother, Edwin M. Lewis, then president of the bank, in the settlement of the estate of Jay Cooke & Co. after the panic of the year 1873.

His son is the present John Frederick Lewis, with a national reputation in marine law; he also serves our community, following the example of his forbears. Mr. Lewis is president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, member of the Art Jury, councillor of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, president of the Mercan-

tile Library, and active in a host of other organizations tending to the City's welfare. He is an authority on books, ancient and modern, and possesses a library open to book-lovers to share its treasures.



S. WEIR LEWIS
1819 - 1888

Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Durant have lived here for many years; Mrs. Durant is the daughter of Joseph Harrison, Jr., one of our foremost citizens, who established a world-wide reputation and of whom further will be related when his former residence on the opposite side of the Square is reached.



Photo by Goldensky

ALEXANDER E. HARVEY
1824 - 1910

226 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(22' 4" x 252')

1856—ELIZABETH B. SLOANAKER.

1856—LOUISA L. GILMORE.

1873—ALFRED GILMORE.

1875—ALEXANDER E. AND RACHAEL L. HARVEY.

HERE lives R. Wistar Harvey, whose parents were related to Lewis A. Scott, of whom mention has been made. His father was Alexander E. Harvey, whose portrait is given. In 1856, when this property was for sale by William H. Sloanaker, United States Assessor, my father, desiring to have a larger house, since the family was growing, entered into an agreement with Sloanaker for its purchase, which the latter declined to complete, so the negotiations were terminated and we remained on the south side.



MRS. ALEXANDER E. HARVEY
1828 - 1893

(Photographed by Goldensky from photograph by Strong)

224 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(33' x 145')

1864—MARGARET CROUSILLAT.

1865—CHARLES GIBBONS.

1885—JOHN A. BROWN, JR.

THIS WAS an old-fashioned, attractive building constructed of wood in style of a Swiss chalet, probably the only one in Philadelphia. It was occupied by Miss Margaret Crousillat, who lived there from 1855 until 1864.

In the old histories of Philadelphia, there is mentioned the name of Louis Marshall Jacques Crousillat, who died about 1836, but it has not yet been established if he were a brother of the lady referred to. The name is exceptional, of French origin, and it seems natural to conclude that they are related.

This lady was noted as an amateur performer on the harp, a rare accomplishment in those days, but, since my mother was an amateur musician, there were notable gatherings at each other's houses with Semiladis on the violin, Ahrend on the 'cello, Miss Crousillat with the harp, my mother at the piano, and occasionally Wolfsohn and Waldteufel, famous pianists of the early days.

The house was known as No. 1920; for years there was confusion, since some residents used the enumeration counting from Nineteenth Street, while others used the serial numbers beginning at 200 at Walnut Street through to the south side.

After Miss Crousillat's death Charles Gibbons became the owner; reference has been made to his personality and career at an earlier location.

A daughter of Charles Gibbons married Major White, who had lived in the West after retiring from the Army. He was a genial, well-informed man of attractive personality and gave excellent service as one of the secretaries of the Fairmount Park Art Association. To his daughters, the Misses White, I am indebted for the photographs of their



Crousillat House, West Rittenhouse Square, 224 South Nineteenth Street

grandparents and especially for that of the house, the only illustration in existence of that period and place.

In 1887 John A. Brown, Jr., who lived at Nineteenth and Walnut, removed the dwelling and put up the present handsome stone house, living there until his recent demise. His widow, Mrs. Brown, is still a resident, deeply interested in church and charitable work.



JOHN A. BROWN, JR.
1839 - 1919

222 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET
S. W. corner Nineteenth and Locust Streets
(33' x 145')

1863—JULIA REPPLIER.

1884—HENRY C. GIBSON.

1893—ALICE GIBSON BROCK.

GEORGE S. REPPLIER was interested in the development of anthracite coal-fields and was a popular member of the community.



GEORGE S. REPPLIER
1817 - 1872

His niece is Miss Agnes Repplier, of international literary fame, in whose reputation we take great pride.

Another relative is my cousin, the former Miss Emma Repplier, now the wife of Dr. Lightner Witmer, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Colonel Robert Coleman Hall Brock of the Second Regiment, N. G. P., and a well-known lawyer, was born



MRS. GEORGE S. REPPLIER

1820 - 1898

in this City in 1861. He was educated at St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H. He was subsequently graduated from Oxford University, England, and, returning to Philadelphia, entered the office of W. H. Newbold & Co., bankers. Several years later he began the study of law in the office of Judge

George M. Dallas, and was admitted to the Bar. He married Miss Alice Gibson, daughter of the late Henry C. Gibson, of this City.

Colonel Brock was a director of the Academy of the Fine Arts, was connected with the Archæological Depart-



Photo by Gutekunst

ROBERT C. H. BROCK

1861 - 1906

ment of the University of Pennsylvania and was a member of Philadelphia, University and Rittenhouse Clubs.

As a lawyer Colonel Brock was not active in the courts, his time being given to the care of estates, and with his

brothers he was interested in many financial projects. His wealth, acquired from his father's estate, permitted him to follow his inclination for scientific study and art pursuits. He was one of the leading members of the Franklin Institute.

Samuel T. Bodine was resident in 1900; he is now president of the United Gas Improvement Company.

220 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(20' x 116')

1853—THOMAS NEWBOLD.

1854—CAROLINE HARVEY.

1906—MARY J. B. CHEW.

—MARTHA M. BROWN.

1919—DAVID S. B. CHEW, *et al.*, Trustees.

JOSIAH L. HARVEY lived here about 1857; he was engaged in real estate. It is reported that his picture was never taken.



Copyright by Moses King

West Rittenhouse Square (Nineteenth Street below Walnut), looking south

This property was finally acquired by Major David S. B. Chew, who holds it jointly with other members of the family. It is now arranged as an apartment house.

218 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(40' x 116')

1860—SAMUEL SMYTH.

1861—MANLIUS G. EVANS.

1870—GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS.

—SALLIE E. LIPPINCOTT, wife of Craig Lippincott.

CHARLES H. PANCOAST, attorney and counsellor, married in 1857 Sarah E. Smyth, daughter of Samuel Smyth, who built this house for her. Mr. Pancoast was the oldest son of the eminent surgeon, Doctor Joseph Pancoast, and was a graduate of Haverford College.

Manlius G. Evans was a Philadelphian by birth, a member of our Bar, although not in active practice.

He was very greatly interested in horses and driving, and at one time was the owner of a farm in Chester County. Mr. Evans married Ellen, the daughter of Hartman Kuhn, whose mansion was on Chestnut Street above Eleventh, now the site of Keith's Theater.

The daughter became the wife of Admiral Mahan, of our Navy, and a man of world-wide reputation.

Mr. Evans was a member of the City Troop.

George C. Franciscus was born in Lancaster, Pa., in 1821. He had limited advantage of the schools, and when but a boy obtained employment in a book-store in his native city and embraced the opportunity to read and study books. When sixteen he left Lancaster and accepted employment as clerk in the office of Brown & Reed on the Columbia Canal Basin. He remained with the firm until in the early forties, when he entered the office of the agent at Columbia for Leech's Transportation Line, which he represented, remain-

ing there until 1853, when J. Edgar Thomson selected him as freight agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburgh. To him is due the credit of bringing order out of chaos into which the freighting business of the Pennsylvania Railroad,



Photo by Germon

CHARLES HOWARD PANCOAST
1830 - 1861

both in its local and interchange aspects, had fallen. In 1857 he was appointed Superintendent of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railroad, where his splendid organizing and administrative abilities soon produced a revolution and brought it within and under the control of business methods

The rapid growth of Philadelphia, whose business interests were interwoven with those of the Pennsylvania Railroad, presented so many special questions for determination by a well-equipped transportation official that the necessity for the office of general agent arose. Thus came the creation of the office, and the selection of Mr. Franciscus as its first



Photo by A. Newman

MANLIUS G. EVANS

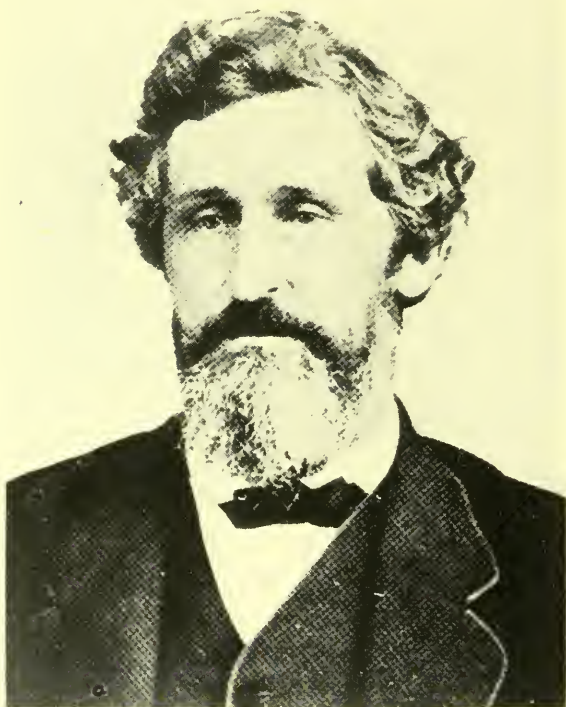
1821 - 1879

incumbent. He continued as general agent until his death, which occurred at Cresson Springs in 1870.

Mr. Franciscus was a man of strength and breadth, positive in manner, inflexible in requiring obedience, yet withal kind and considerate to those who came under his

official leadership, an efficient officer, a good citizen and a kind friend.

Three years before the Centennial Exhibition, it was in March, 1873, this house was granted to the "Women's



GEORGE C. FRANCISCUS
1821 - 1870

Centennial Executive Committee," of which that accomplished, energetic woman, Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, was chairman. There was a Loan Exhibition held there, the large garden being enclosed with a cover of canvas so that dancing and a restaurant were successfully conducted and large sums of

money realized for the cause, as also keeping before the public an interest in the approaching exhibition.

Members of the Committee:

Mrs. E. D. Gillespie, President, 250 S. 21st St.
Mrs. John Sanders, Vice-President, 410 S. 15th St.
Mrs. J. Edgar Thomson, Treasurer, 18th and Spruce Sts.
Mrs. Aubrey H. Smith, Secretary, 1515 Pine St.
Miss McHenry, 1902 Chestnut St.
Mrs. Charles J. Stillé, 1505 Walnut St.
Miss Elizabeth Gratz, 1309 Locust St.
Mrs. John W. Forney, 618 S. Washington Square.
Mrs. Emily R. Buckman, 567 N. 16th St.
Mrs. Richard P. White, 2113 Pine St.
Mrs. Henry Cohen, 1828 S. Rittenhouse Square.
Mrs. Matthew Simpson, 1807 Mount Vernon St.
Mrs. Huldah Justice, 567 N. 15th St.

Elizabeth Duane Gillespie was a great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin. She was the daughter of William Duane, editor of the *Aurora*, whose wife was Deborah Bache. Their son was the eminent William J. Duane, friend and legal adviser of Stephen Girard and Secretary of the Treasury during the administration of President Andrew Jackson. It is stated that by Duane's advice Girard purchased many acres of land (afterward proved to be rich in coal) at from three to six cents per acre.

Mrs. Gillespie inherited the qualities of these noted ancestors and was possessed of a strong personality which brought her prominently forward in civic life.

I can recall some of the worthy enterprises that were benefited by her commanding leadership: the Hospital for Wounded Soldiers of the Civil War at Broad and Cherry Streets; the Fair in Logan Square for the benefit of the Sanitary Commission in 1864; the Symphony Concerts, a movement that has resulted today in the overflowing audiences at the Boston Symphony performances and those

of the Philadelphia Orchestra; the Associate Committee of Women of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, with its seventeen pupils, but which numbered more than a thousand at the time of the close of her career;



Photo by Gutekunst

MRS. ELIZABETH DUANE GILLESPIE

1821 - 1901

one of the founders of the National Society of Colonial Dames of America; and a life member of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

In later years she organized the associate board of women to conduct the maternity department of Jefferson Hospital,

a work ably continued by her daughter, Ellen Duane, the wife of Dr. Edward P. Davis.

“Both in personal appearance and in many of her intellectual characteristics Mrs. Gillespie bore a striking resemblance to her great ancestor, Benjamin Franklin.”

To indicate an appreciation of Mrs. Gillespie's services, a few of her friends and associates commissioned Susan Horner, the sculptress in Florence, to design a plaque, which was executed in marble and is a faithful portraiture of this eminent woman. The presentation took place in my mother's home at 1828 South Rittenhouse Square, Colonel Chapman Biddle making the address in the presence of a distinguished gathering, to which Mrs. Gillespie replied in a vein of happy wit and humor.

Later this fine double property was acquired by the late Craige Lippincott, where he lived until his recent death. It is now occupied by the Red Cross Society, which is in treaty for its purchase.

216 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(20' x 116')

1863—R. E. MORRIS.

1864—JOHN FALLON.

1883—MARY M. LEEDOM.

IN 1857 John Fallon, a member of the Bar, was the occupant, and rumor credited him with being the agent in this country for the late Queen of Spain, who was said to be the owner of considerable real estate in the southeastern part of Philadelphia. It is also stated that he received a fee of \$100,000, a fabulous sum in those days, and it was reported that he had used a portion of this amount to erect a palace on West Rittenhouse Square.

Joseph Leedom later became the owner and resided there for many years and still retains his ownership, although no longer a resident.

CONVENT OR ACADEMY OF NOTRE DAME

(Four lots)

(115' x 252')

1865 to 1868—JAMES SWAIN, 206-208 South Nineteenth Street;
OLIVER HOPKINSON, 210 South Nineteenth Street;
SAMUEL J. SHARPLESS, 212 and 214 South Nineteenth Street.

NEXT TO the Fallon residence is the Academy of Notre Dame, occupying a large section of ground which belonged to, or was controlled by, George W. Edwards, of whom mention will be made later.

The ground originally was a brickyard and lay fallow until its purchase by the Sisters in the sixties.

As an educational institution, it also ranks high in the estimation of members of other faiths, many of its pupils having been of creeds other than the Roman Catholic.

204 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(25' x 155')

1864—CHARLES M. GIBSON.

1865—JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT.

1906—ISABEL ARMSTRONG LIPPINCOTT.

1919—ARCHIBALD BARKLIE.

JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT built this house in 1866, living there with his family until his death in 1886. As one of the early makers of Philadelphia, it may be of interest to give an outline of his career.

A native of New Jersey, he imbibed from his widowed mother, who was of thrifty Quaker stock, many characteristics which contributed to his phenomenal success in life. When a boy he was employed by a bookseller in Philadelphia, soon mastered the details of the business, and, on the failure of his employer, at the request of creditors when only 18 years of age, he assumed charge. Following this experience, a few years later, with a loan of \$2000 from his mother, he began on his own account at the old stand of his first employer at Fourth and Race Streets.

Many years afterward, on the site of this his first humble store, he erected a commodious warehouse, a much-needed improvement in the neighborhood.

In 1849 Mr. Lippincott purchased the extensive book-jobbing and stationery business of Grigg, Elliot & Co., then the largest establishment of the kind in the United States.

Combined with the publishing of notable works, in which Mr. Lippincott had been engaged for years, the house became a dominating influence in the trade of the entire country, the publications securing wide recognition in Great Britain

and in her English-speaking colonies. Those that I remember with much satisfaction are *Chambers' Encyclopedia*; the *Gazeteer of the World* and Doctor Thomas' *Dictionary of Biography and Mythology*, all of importance to the school-



J. B. LIPPINCOTT
1813 - 1886

boy, and they have not lost their value even in these days of the multiplicity of books of reference. When a youth I was a member of a class attending lectures given by Dr. Thomas on literature and retain a regard and esteem for his efforts that have left a permanent impression.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War in 1861, Lippincott suffered great losses through the overdue and unpaid accounts of the southern customers; but this was soon compensated for by new business channels opened up in the North and West. Many standard works were now issued, Allibone's *Dictionary of Authors*; *United States Dispensatory*; sets of Bulwer's novels, many histories, and hosts of light literature.

In 1861-63 he erected a capacious store and warehouse at 715 and 717 Market Street, a Mecca for book-lovers until the department store of Lit Brothers absorbed it and the Lippincott Company was established in East Washington Square, a section destined to be the home of the publishing business of Philadelphia.

Mr. Lippincott was extremely popular with his hosts of employees and highly esteemed by his fellow-citizens; among positions of honor and trust may be named director of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank lately merged with the Philadelphia National; manager Philadelphia Saving Fund Society; director Pennsylvania Company for Insurances on Lives & Granting Annuities; trustee Jefferson Medical College and of the University of Pennsylvania. For twenty years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Philadelphia & Reading Railroad Company, which in the crisis of its affairs received liberally both of his time and of his means. When president of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, he became interested in the Veterinary Department of the University, giving generously to its support, and has been regarded as one of the founders.

Mr. Lippincott was one of the original band of patriots forming the Union Club, from which developed our present Union League, and responded to all appeals on behalf of the armies in the field. He was a member of the Philadelphia Club, the Social Art Club (now the Rittenhouse) and of many other societies.

Mrs. J. B. Lippincott was the daughter of Seth Craige, a prominent manufacturer.

The Lippincott house was purchased by Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott after the death of her husband, who had lived in the so-called yellow mansion at the northeast corner of Broad and Walnut Streets. Upon Mrs. Lippincott's re-



MRS. JOSHUA B. LIPPINCOTT
[JOSEPHINE CRAIGE]
1823 - 1899

marriage she left the city, since which time the house has been rented to tenants, John W. Converse (son of the late John H. Converse, president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works), and at present Colonel Samuel D. Lit.

Of the family there are surviving Walter Lippincott, who married the daughter of Sigmund Horstmann; J. Bertram Lippincott, whose wife is the daughter of Joseph Wharton; and a daughter, Mrs. Goodwin, of New York.

These men and women constitute a group of great honor to our community, a group that in the past has contributed to, and continues in the present to initiate and encourage, all good works.

202 SOUTH NINETEENTH STREET

(50' x 140')

1855—WILLIAM SWAIN.

1856—FAIRMAN ROGERS.

1888—ALEXANDER J. CASSATT.

1921—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL DIOCESE.

IN THE fifties Mr. Rogers built this house, substantial brick, plain exterior, but with modern conveniences within. He was professor of civil engineering of the University of Pennsylvania, and dean of the Department of Mechanical Arts. In 1872, when the University moved from Ninth Street, he ceased to be professor and became a member of the Board of Trustees. In later years he was a familiar figure on his four-in-hand coach and tandem team driving through the City and its suburbs. He was a very active member of the community and held in high esteem.

The late Horace Howard Furness indited a memorial, from which the following may be gleaned:

Fairman Rogers was born in Philadelphia in 1833 and died in Vienna, Austria, in 1900. His father was Evans Rogers, an iron-master of wealth; his grandfather, Gideon Fairman, the inventor of the art of engine-turning, to which is due the artistic engraving on our modern bank-notes.

Gideon Fairman was an intimate of Washington Irving, who declared that if he were condemned to prison with the privilege of only one associate, he would select Fairman as his single companion.

At the age of fourteen Fairman Rogers lectured (upon request of the master of the school) to the class on the then novelty of the electric telegraph, illustrating by wires he had attached to the walls and ceiling of the room.

Then he was a volunteer companion to Professor Alexander Dallas Bache on the United States Coast Survey, on his return

lecturing for some time at Harvard on roads. As a member of the First City Troop he served in the field on the breaking out of the Civil War and later was on the staff of General Reynolds and of General Smith.



FAIRMAN ROGERS

1833 - 1900

(From the Memorial by Dr. Horace Howard Furness)

He was one of the founders of our Academy of Natural Sciences, a Director of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, a member of the Saturday Club, from which developed The Union League. At the home at Newport, Mr. and Mrs. Rogers entertained hosts of friends.

Dr. Furness concludes in these words:

To a keen intellect were united clearness of exposition and a retentive memory; on many an institution in his native city an ineffaceable impression has been left of his judicious devotion; of unstinted hospitality and the most considerate and attentive of



Photo. by Broadbent

MRS. FAIRMAN ROGERS

1833 - 1914

hosts; of high veracity and a delicate sense of honor; and of such serenity that a harsh or hasty word never fell from his lips. Possibly in what has been said there is too much of the personal equation. Be it so; we were children together; brothers in love and in law; I can say but what I believe.

After the death of Mr. Rogers, the property was finally sold to A. J. Cassatt, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, who occupied it from 1889 until his death. Mr. Cassatt made many changes in the building, both inside and out.



ALEXANDER J. CASSATT
1839 - 1906

Alexander Johnston Cassatt was born in Pittsburgh in 1839; his father was a man of means and position, identified with important interests.

Alexander, when a youth, spent some years in the University of Darmstadt, where he acquired several foreign

languages, in which he was always proficient. Returning to America, he entered Rensselaer Polytechnic College, Troy, N. Y., from which he graduated as civil engineer, and was engaged by the Pennsylvania Railroad as rodman, from



MRS. ALEXANDER JOHNSTON CASSATT
1846 - 1920

which position he advanced to the vice-presidency. Resigning to follow private interests, he was again called to the service of the company as its president in 1899. It was during his administration that there occurred the famous incident of the purchase of the Philadelphia, Wilmington &

Baltimore Railroad, a transaction hitherto without parallel. The most notable undertakings of the railroad company were initiated during his able conduct of affairs. I have the privilege of quoting from the minute adopted by the directors shortly after Mr. Cassatt's death, December 28, 1906:

In every position which he filled he had shown a thorough mastery of the problems entrusted to him for solution, a broad and comprehensive understanding of the questions at issue, intuitive perception of the underlying principles involved in their adjustment, and a keen sense of justice toward contending interests. It is no wonder, therefore, that not only his close associates, but all those brought into contact with him, recognized in him one of the leading spirits of our age, one of the men who make a nation great and whose fame is a precious heritage.

Mrs. Alexander Johnston Cassatt was the daughter of the late Reverend Edward Y. Buchanan and a niece of James Buchanan, President of the United States, 1857-61. For years Mrs. Cassatt had been one of the foremost leaders of Philadelphia society and was a prominent patroness of the arts, music and languages, having been president of the Alliance Française as also vice-president of the Acorn Club. From the year 1914 to the time of her death, Mrs. Cassatt was president of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, to which she brought an intelligent and influential personality on behalf of the City's welfare during the period of the World War.

Recently the property has been acquired by the Trustees of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the Diocese of Pennsylvania and will be their new Church House, the acquirement having been made possible through the liberality of the Cassatt family, they being willing to receive a sum considerably less than the estimated value.

SOUTHWEST CORNER NINETEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS

(100' x 164')

1856—CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

UNTIL 1856 this was a vacant lot, which was true of most of the surrounding blocks of streets, many of them occupied by stoneyards and operations of a similar character, but in the year mentioned the foundations were begun and the church was opened in 1858. The architecture is Norman Gothic;



West Rittenhouse Square or South Nineteenth Street

the architect, John Nottman, who designed St. Mark's Church, Locust Street above Sixteenth. The chime of bells was the gift of the late Joseph E. Temple, and the structure when viewed from Eighteenth Street, especially toward sun-down and particularly in the autumn when the leaves have

fallen from the trees, is most attractive, and there are few sections of the City where a more interesting presentation can be made.

The pulpit has been occupied by men of distinction, especially the Reverend Phillips Brooks, whose masterful presentation of scriptural and mundane subjects attracted wide attention. Mr. Brooks was deeply interested in the



REV. PHILLIPS BROOKS

1835 - 1893

1891, Right Reverend Bishop of the P. E. Diocese of Massachusetts

success of the northern troops during the Civil War and took every occasion to impress his congregation with the importance of the highest character of patriotism. On the Sunday morning in July, 1863, when suspense existed throughout the community during the progress of the Battle of Gettysburg, news had been received of the final victory and the retreat of General Lee's Confederate force; my father,

imbued with patriotic fervor and knowing of Mr. Brooks' anxiety, crossed over to the church, entering it at the close of the service, and had the privilege of giving to the rector the welcome news, which was quickly spread throughout the congregation. Confirmation of this incident comes from Mr. Brooks' pocket diary as follows: "Sunday, July 5, 1863. . . . During the Communion Service news came of Lee's rout and I announced it to the congregation. God be praised."

It is interesting to note the career of this eminent man. A native of Massachusetts, he spent the years 1856-59 at the theological seminary at Alexandria, Va., from which he was called to the Church of the Advent, York Road and Buttonwood Street, Philadelphia, in the year 1859, where he developed into a preacher and church worker of exceptional quality. It was said at the time that the late Thomas H. Powers, then living close to the church, was attracted by the powerful language in which Mr. Brooks addressed his congregation, so that, upon the former's removal to Walnut Street above Sixteenth and the erection of Holy Trinity, the call was extended to Mr. Brooks to take up the much larger and more important work that was offered. His diary and letters indicate the regret that the congregants of the "Advent" felt at his departure, as also his own consideration of the change, but it is evident that he recognized his duty to the greater field that opened. All are familiar with his success in spreading religious thought over our community, his subsequent and successful installation at Trinity in the City of Boston, and his final consecration as Bishop of the Diocese of Massachusetts. When in Boston one winter Mrs. Cohen and I were privileged to be present at a service in Trinity and listened with eager attention to one of his sermons delivered with marvelous speed, yet with clearest intonation.

In the rear, a little to the south and facing on Twentieth Street, was a church entitled "Western" of the Methodist Episcopal creed, supported by the brickmakers who were numerous in the neighboring dwellings; it was known collo-

quially as the "Brickmaker's Church." Some years since the property was acquired by the Holy Trinity congregation and is now their Parish House, wherein there is a well-arranged Sunday School and various and spacious rooms in which are conducted the many activities of this important religious body.

The present rector, the Rev. Dr. Floyd W. Tomkins, has a wide influence in the community; his "lessons" as published in the *Saturday Ledgers* are admirable biblical essays by which all may profit, irrespective of creed.

Holy Trinity Church has been so prominent in the affairs of the community, intimately associated with Rittenhouse Square, that it is thought desirable and would be of interest to narrate a few of the salient facts in connection with its origin and continued welfare.

Dr. J. Cheston Morris addressed a congregation on the occasion of the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of the structure in May, 1907, and by the courtesy of John W. Townsend, Esq., accounting warden, some extracts have been made.

Dr. Morris proceeds to say that in the year 1855 he was living at 1628 Chestnut Street and was called upon by Lemuel Coffin and John M. Hale to discuss the desirability of establishing a new congregation in the western section of our City, which was then pressing rapidly toward the Schuylkill. It was suggested that a committee in sympathy with the object should be formed; subsequent reports were encouraging since they included subscriptions from John Bohlen, Asa Whitney, John and William Welsh, John Grigg, Thomas H. Powers, William P. Cresson, Thomas Allibone and many others. The committee consisted, beside Dr. Morris, of Messrs. Hale, L. Montgomery Bond and Samuel Leonard.

The lot was purchased at a cost of \$37,500, and the building contracted for at a cost of \$63,000. The first rector was Dr. Vinton, who came from Boston. The total cost of the ground and building, including organ and furniture (but not the spire), was about \$125,000.

When in 1861 the efforts of the United States Government, to relieve the imprisoned garrison of Fort Sumter, brought about its abandonment, I well recall the Sunday morning when the announcement was made that the first shots had been fired. I walked down the street with Mr. Coffin and Mr. Bohlen, and we purchased the first extras. That afternoon, before evening service, I requested Dr. Vinton to read the prayer for the Church "In Time of War and Tumult." He only asked me, "Are you prepared to call them your enemies?" to which I replied, "Anyone who fires on the flag of my country is my enemy." "Then I will read the prayer," he said, which he accordingly did.

Later in the year the failing health of Mrs. Vinton induced the rector to seek another climate. Therefore early in March of that year a carriage containing Messrs. Coffin, Cresson, George L. Harrison and Dr. Morris drove to the Church of the Advent, Fifth and Buttonwood Streets, where the Reverend Phillips Brooks, a student of Dr. Vinton, was then rector.

"We passed quietly into the church and listened to the service and sermon. We came away satisfied that here was the man whom we wanted for our rector."

It is reported that his views were so broad that in the morning he would take strong Arminian ground and in the evening equally strong Calvinistic, and on one occasion a member of Dr. Vinton's family rushed into the room with the exclamation, "What do you think! Phillips Brooks has just preached an awful sermon!" to which Dr. Vinton replied, "My dear, be quiet." And when Dr. Morris was appealed to for the thread of the sermon, it was decided Mr. Brooks was a man who thought for himself. No old formula would content him but he was on the right foundation and would come out all right; and so it proved.

In 1869 Dr. Brooks resigned to accept the rectorship of Trinity, in Boston, where his opportunities among the Harvard students were unparalleled. Then followed Reverend Thomas A. Jaggar and Reverend William Neilson McVickar and finally the Reverend Floyd W. Tomkins, the present rector.

A word may well be given to the music of the church, which has been rendered so attractive by the skill of Francis Sully Darley, Lewis H. Redner, Michael Cross and Kinder.

The Sunday Schools, Bible Schools, Night Schools, Sewing Classes, Cooking Schools, Neighborhood Guilds, Colored Schools, Chinese Schools and many others may be mentioned as among the activities successfully carried on during the past fifty years or more.

In concluding his address, Dr. J. Cheston Morris lays particular stress upon the devotion to the church and its interests by John Bohlen, Lemuel Coffin, Miss Anna Blanchard, Mrs. Ashbridge, William P. Cresson, Judge Woodward, Asa Whitney, James S. Biddle, Alexander Brown and many others who have gone to their reward.

1905 WALNUT STREET

(19' x 140')

—SAMUEL NORRIS.

1864—LEMUEL COFFIN.

1870—EDMUND A. W. HUNTER.

1887—EMMA L. HORSTMANN.

1894—FRANK H. ROSENGARTEN.

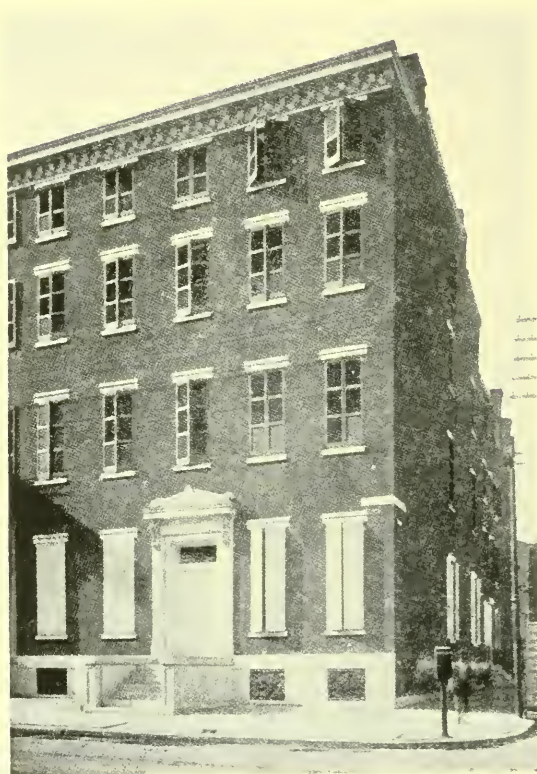
THIS was erected about the same time that Holy Trinity Church was completed.

Dr. Hunter was an early occupant, and in 1888 it was purchased by Mrs. Wm. J. Horstmann (the mother of our present Walter Horstmann); she lived there until her death in 1893.

In 1894 Mr. Frank H. Rosengarten became the owner and is still a resident. George D. Rosengarten, his father and founder of the chemical manufacturing firm, lived at the southeast corner of Sixteenth and Chestnut Streets of which the photograph has been taken. A few years since a consolidation took place between two most important establishments, the title now being The Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, with a world-wide reputation, giving Philadelphia pre-eminence in the industry.

Mrs. Rosengarten, whose portrait we are privileged to show, was Miss Richardson, a lovely, accomplished woman, a splendid musician, a linguist and well versed in literature, ancient and modern. Her correspondence entitled *Eight Journeys Abroad* has recently been published (with several hundred illustrations) as a memorial by her devoted husband.

Mention has already been made of Mr. Rosengarten's brother, the late Joseph G. Rosengarten, one of Philadelphia's best and noblest citizens.



1532 Chestnut Street, southeast corner of Sixteenth Street. Residence of George D. Rosengarten



MRS. FRANK H. ROSENGARTEN
[MARY D. RICHARDSON]
1846 - 1913

(From the portrait in oil by Alice Kent Stoddard)

1903 WALNUT STREET

(27' x 140')

—JOHN D. JONES.

1856—SAMUEL NORRIS.

1886—HANNAH AND EMILY NORRIS.

1905—EMILY NORRIS VAUX.

HENRY NORRIS was the son of Joseph Parker Norris. He represented the third generation of Norrises to be born in this country, his ancestor, Isaac Norris, having arrived in Philadelphia from Jamaica in 1693. Henry Norris was born in 1811 in the old Norris mansion, at present the site of the Custom House on Chestnut Street below Fifth. By birth a member of the Society of Friends, he later became affiliated with the Episcopal Church, but before his death returned to the Quaker fold. He lived to be 93 years of age, having enjoyed excellent health up until a few days of his death. He was a familiar figure on Walnut Street, where he could be seen disdainful of an overcoat, wearing a high silk hat, and with immaculately polished shoes.

A further generation was Joseph Parker Norris, who was my classmate at Dr. Faires' Classical Institute in the late fifties of the last century.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Megargee Wright are the present occupants.



HENRY NORRIS
1811 - 1904

1901 WALNUT STREET
Northwest corner of Nineteenth Street
(100' x 140')

1860—JAMES AND JOHN SLEVIN.

1864—ALGERNON S. ROBERTS, and retained by his descendants.

JAMES SLEVIN was a well-known merchant at this period, his office was at 248 Chestnut Street. Our friend, William



Northwest corner Nineteenth and Walnut Streets
(Courtesy of Frank H. Taylor)

C. Watson, told me some months since that he recalled the younger Slevin at this address when they were school-mates in the fifties of the last century.

Here was erected a very handsome white marble house with columns in front, built by Philip Physick, a member of the Bar. His father being a man of means, every opportunity was given to the son for a liberal education. Later



PHILIP PHYSICK

1807 - 1848

(From the portrait in oil by Thomas Sully; courtesy of Edward Conner, Esq.)

he became interested in the cultivation of the mulberry tree for the silk worm and silk manufacture, which promised to be a successful industry at the time, and organizations were formed for the *Morus Multicaulis*; this went on for a period, the community was applied to for subscriptions, but the

venture was not a success and he was obliged to relinquish his splendid establishment. As an indication of the attitude of well-known men of the period it may be stated that his father, the eminent Dr. Physick, Horace Binney, and a long array of prominent men petitioned the City Legislature not to introduce gas, pointing out the peril, disease and ruin it would cause.



ALGERNON SYDNEY ROBERTS, SR.
1797 - 1865

The mansion finally came into the possession of Algernon Sydney Roberts, who occupied it until his death, and it was subsequently occupied by his son and daughters, the Misses Roberts, the last of whom recently died. The property was sold to a syndicate and announcement was made that an apartment house was to be erected thereon, but probably owing to difficulties of financial arrangement the plan has been abandoned and the property is again for sale.

This splendid site will be used for the purpose lately intended as soon as normal conditions have been obtained.

During the late war it was occupied for some time by the French War Relief Committee of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, under the able management of the late Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson.



Photo by Somers

ALGERNON SYDNEY ROBERTS, JR.

1827 - 1906

Philadelphia grieves over the death of this noble woman. She was indeed an inspiration to young and old; to those who had the privilege of an intimate friendship, as also to the thousands who knew her only by the written word or by the record of her work accomplished.

Of the many expressions of appreciation that have appeared in the public prints the resolutions adopted by the French War Relief Committee seem appropriate for inclusion at this time.

November 26, 1921: A memorial to the late Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson will be placed in the French villages of Villequier-Aumont and Ugné-le-Gay. That decision was reached yesterday by the French War Relief Committee of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, which met at 221 South Eighteenth Street. The memorial will be erected with funds held by the French committee



Ledger print

MRS. CORNELIUS STEVENSON

[SARA YORKE]

1847 - 1921

which raised \$1,500,000 under Mrs. Stevenson's chairmanship during the war.

Resolutions of sympathy reflecting the beauty of the life of Mrs. Stevenson were adopted. They and the verses forming a part of them were written by Miss Frances Brinley Wharton, chairman of the Resolutions Committee and secretary of the French committee. Mrs. Joseph Leidy presided.

The resolutions read:

"In the death of Mrs. Cornelius Stevenson the French War Relief Committee has lost the very mainspring of its being.

"Ardent, eager, passionately devoted to the cause of France, with an unlimited power of work, she was a constant source of inspiration to all the members of her committee. Wise in counsel, fertile in resource, prompt in action, utterly unsparing of her time and strength, she was uniformly gentle, serene and tactful in her relations with others, and those who worked under her guidance know how generous and ready was her appreciation of every effort to second her.

"She had a proud and valiant spirit, a warm heart, responding to all the varied emotions of human life, while her quick wit, her keen sense of mirth and her constant cheerfulness bore witness to the truth of the French proverb, '*La gaieté c'est la plus jolie forme du courage!*'

"The members of the French War Relief Committee unite in a deep sense of her loss, in gratitude for the privilege of working under such a leader, and in thankfulness that she lived to see the triumph of France and some of the results of her labors toward the reconstruction of that great country. Honors due honors were hers from the heads of the French Republic, though she did not, alas! live to share in the welcome which her city gave the great Marshal Foch, and to know the crowning happiness of being placed at his side at the banquet tendered to him. These honors she justly prized, but far, far more deeply the poignant gratitude of myriads of suffering French people, who were consoled, helped, healed, blessed, through her unfailing love and untiring devotion. Now she has passed on beyond, and her works do follow her, while her beloved memory remains to stir and inspire.

"We do not ask for her eternal rest,

It may be in some wider regions still

Her tireless spirit works the Master's will

And so is blest.

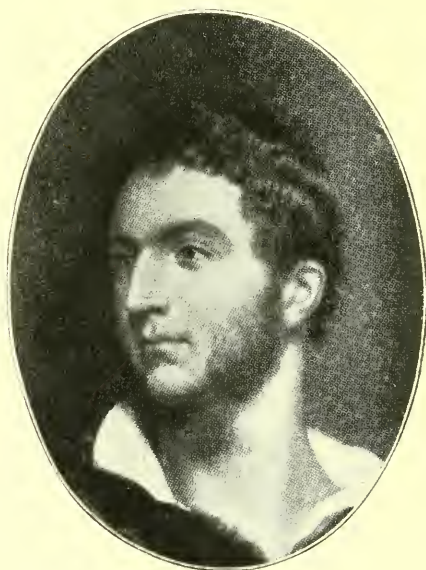
"But let her know, forever calm and bright,

A tranquil radiance, showing fair and clear

All that seems strange and dark and troubled here—

Perpetual light!"

Sara Yorke Stevenson was born in Paris (of American parentage), where her youthful education was received. Joining her brothers in Mexico in 1862, she resided there until 1867, witnessing the tragic events that prevailed in that country during the period. Coming to Philadelphia, it was to her initiative and indomitable perseverance that the Archæological Museum of the University of Pennsylvania was founded and continued on its successful career, and many of us believe that this is the most durable memorial to her earlier achievements. In later years Mrs. Stevenson's presentation to the public through the title of "Peggy Shippen" in the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* has brought her in close contact with the widest circle, exercising an influence of immeasurable importance.



Copyright by Moses King

COL. JOHN HARE POWEL

Inspector-General, General Scott's Staff; State Senator; Stock Farmer; Art Collector

1829 WALNUT STREET

Northeast corner Nineteenth and Walnut Streets

(50' x 235')

—SAMUEL POWEL.

1860—ALEXANDER BROWN.

1902—JOHN H. McFADDEN.

1917—RITTENHOUSE SQUARE REALTY COMPANY.

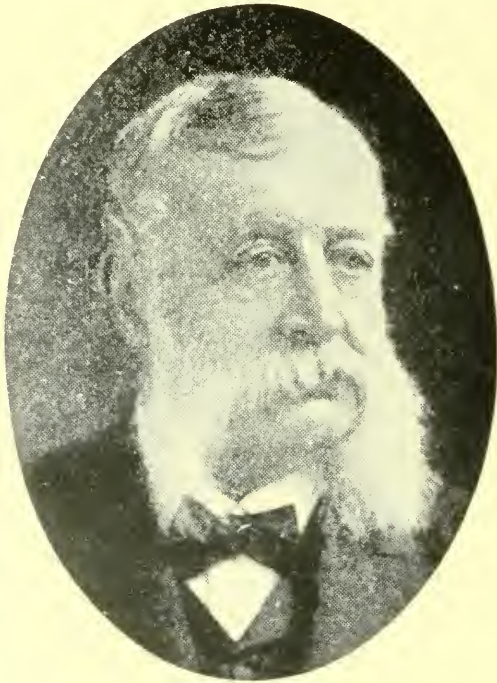
ON this site Samuel Powel constructed a fine brown-stone dwelling. Mr. Powel was born in West Philadelphia and Powelton takes its name from the family who were the principal owners of that section. John Hare Powel also lived here; he served as Inspector General U. S. Army in the years 1814-15.

Alexander Brown became the owner in 1860; he was an accomplished gentleman, interested in all good works; for years was chairman of the Finance Committee and a liberal contributor to the treasury of the American Sunday School Union. His son, John A. Brown, Jr., lived here until his marriage, when he acquired No. 224 South Nineteenth Street, just referred to.

Samuel Powel, the predecessor to the above, who lived at 39 Clinton Street prior to 1850, comments, "People here call this City 'Filthy Dirty' instead of 'Philadelphia.'" Today we look for a radical change under the present administration.

John Howard McFadden was a Philadelphian by birth and association. Attending the Episcopal Academy he became a merchant at an early age and was soon known

internationally as a philanthropist, connoisseur and cotton merchant. Notwithstanding his continued interest in the firm of cotton brokers, he was a most liberal patron of the arts and medical science. In his frequent travels abroad Mr. McFadden became intimately acquainted with all the great artists, sculptors, actors and medical men. Many



ALEXANDER BROWN

1857 - 1893

(Courtesy American Sunday School Union)

institutions benefited by his philanthropy both here and abroad, and many private charities were aided in a modest and unassuming manner. The notable brown-stone mansion so long a feature of the northeast corner of Nineteenth street and the Square, where Mr. McFadden lived for a number of years, was removed and the "Wellington" apartment house stands in its place. Mr. and Mrs. McFadden

lived in specially prepared suites where were housed the finest privately owned collection of eighteenth-century English paintings in existence. He was always ready to place his collections at the disposal of artists and connoisseurs who wished to study the paintings. The collection is



JOHN H. McFADDEN

1850 - 1921

impressive, including as it does canvases by Romney, Raeburn, Sir Joshua Reynolds, Gainsborough, Sir Thomas Lawrence, Constable, Turner, and many other noted English painters. The munificent bequest of this collection to the city of Philadelphia is a glorious acquisition and will place the name of John H. McFadden in the forefront

of the City's benefactors, causing his name and character to be revered for all time.

Mrs. McFadden, who was Miss Florence Bates, survived her husband but a few months.

The members of the family are two sons, Philip and John H. McFadden, Jr., and a daughter, Mrs. Jasper Y. Brinton.

1827 WALNUT STREET

(21' x 235')

- C. 1856—GEORGE I. WEAVER.
1865—ALFRED FITLER.
1881—CLAYTON FRENCH.
1891—ROBERT K. MCNEELY.
1920—PHILADELPHIA ART ALLIANCE.
-

IN 1856 George I. Weaver was the resident and was engaged in ship chandlery on a large scale, the firm being an important one in the commercial history of our port. In 1870 Mr. Weaver was harbormaster of the Port of Philadelphia, a position full of responsibility. He was also associated with the late Edwin H. Fitler in the extensive rope-works of that company.

In the year 1882 Clayton French occupied this house, a fine four-story brown-stone front building with high steps, a style of architecture that was prevalent at that time. Mr. French was the senior partner of French, Richards & Company, manufacturing and wholesale chemists, whose extensive warehouse was on the northwest corner of Tenth and Market Streets, a landmark for several generations, and some of us can remember the great fire that took place, destroying the entire structure; the firm then occupied, temporarily, the vacant market house at Tenth above Chestnut, now the Mercantile Library. Subsequently, the firm was dissolved, one branch being Smith, Kline & French at Fifth and Arch, a combination of several concerns, Harry B. French representing the original family; the other branch being Samuel H. French & Company at Fourth and Old York Road, of which Howard B. French is the surviving partner, a man widely known for his active participation in all good municipal work.

Of Clayton French, his biographer notes his diligence in study in early life, which developed later into remarkable business acumen, resulting in exceptional financial success. Of his activities may be mentioned a special partnership in the firm of Bailey, Banks & Biddle, a director in the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Pennsylvania



CLAYTON FRENCH
1824 - 1890

Warehousing Company, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Charleston (S. C.) Mining and Manufacturing Company, and from 1873 until the time of his death, member of the Executive Council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade. He was one of the organizers of the Philadelphia Drug Exchange and a member of the first Board of Directors, serving for many years.

Of Clayton French's grandsons, one well known is Clayton French Banks, one of the vice-presidents of the Guaranty

Trust Company of New York and the company's representative in Philadelphia.

In the thirties of the last century, members of the French family living nearby would visit Rittenhouse Square to shoot wild ducks as an early morning pastime.



FRANK HASELTINE

1840 - 1910

1825 WALNUT STREET

(23' x 235')

- C. 1821—JAMES HARPER.
1855—WARD B. HASELTINE.
1890—FRANK HASELTINE.
1917—SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.
1918—PHILADELPHIA ART ALLIANCE.
-

WARD B. HASELTINE, merchant in wholesale dry goods, was here in 1859; his son Frank, whose picture is shown, also lived here as late as 1880.

Ward B. Haseltine was one of the original members of the Union Club which later developed into our present Union League.

Frank Haseltine studied law, but was so deeply interested in art that he became a painter of portraits and landscape, his pictures being shown in exhibitions both here and in other cities. He traveled abroad extensively, and on his return to this country, surrounded by books and art objects, his society was eagerly sought by friends and acquaintances. His mother, Mrs. Ward B. Haseltine, was the sister of Rev. Rufus H. Bent, now living in De Lancey Place.

1823 WALNUT STREET

(44' x 235')

—JOHN GRIGG.

1867—JOHN A. BROWN.

1881—EMMA AUDENRIED, wife of John T. Audenried.

1917—SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.

1918—PHILADELPHIA ART ALLIANCE.

THIS is an extensive double-front, brown-stone house, also with high steps, erected and occupied by John Grigg, who adopted as his motto Bolingbroke's definition of biography: "The practical philosophy of life taught by examples." Mr. Grigg was a farmer's boy and, tiring of the country life, entered the merchant marine, acquiring habits of industry, decision and self-reliance. When a youth he lived in Richmond, Va., and in Warren County, Ohio, where he became clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Chancery, winning the esteem of Justice McLean, of the Supreme Court of the United States, as also that of Thomas Corwin, later Secretary of the United States Treasury.

From this position he was taken to be the superintendent of an extensive woolen mill in Kentucky, but, his ambition seeking a wider field, he came to Philadelphia, and, like Benjamin Franklin, without means, employment or outward support, he soon secured a position, for, passing the bookstore of Benjamin Warner, he entered, applied for work, and, his personality being impressive, he was engaged and in a few years mastered the business, learning the name of every book in the establishment, its price, its place on the shelf and the publisher's name. Upon Mr. Warner's death his will designated Grigg as his proper successor in these words, "I consider John Grigg as possessing a peculiar talent for the

book-selling business, very industrious, and, after years of observation, I have found nothing in his conduct to raise a doubt in my mind as to his possessing correct principles." Grigg's friends applied to him the sentiment first attached



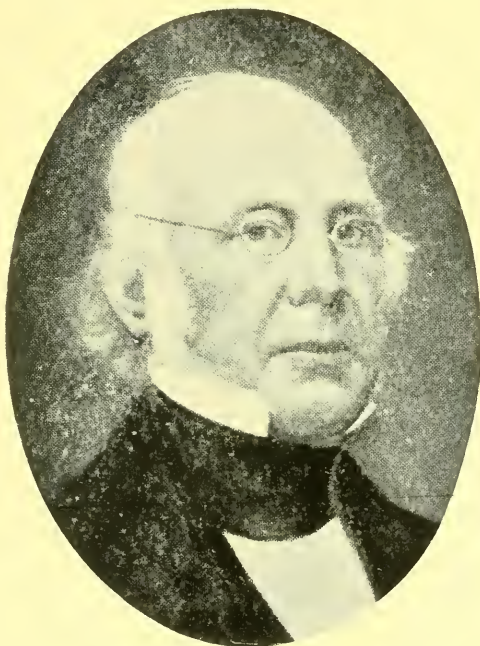
JOHN GRIGG

1792 - 1864

(Courtesy of the J. B. Lippincott Company)

to Constable, of Edinburgh, Sir Walter Scott's publisher and printer, "Napoleon of the Realm of Print." After the settlement of the Warner estate, Henry C. Carey, to whom had been submitted the papers, stated, "No business had ever been managed with more tact and skill than this com-

plicated estate." However, the executor decided to close the estate, and young Grigg, out of work, consulted Joseph Cushing, of Baltimore, an eminent citizen of that city, and a bookseller and publisher of repute whom I had the privilege of knowing in the early years of my own business career.



JOHN A. BROWN
1788 - 1872

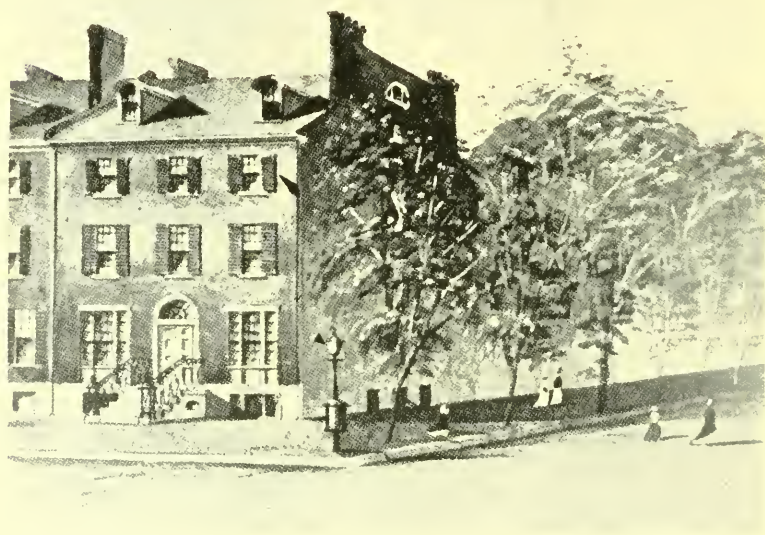
(Courtesy American Sunday School Union)

Cushing persuaded Grigg to start his own establishment, which he did on Fourth Street above Market, where he greatly prospered, retiring in 1856, being succeeded by Joshua B. Lippincott, a successful bookseller and publisher, to whom reference has just been made.

After the death of Mrs. Grigg, the property was sold in 1867 to John A. Brown, who had lived at the southeast corner of Twelfth and Chestnut, which later had been pur-

chased by the late Dr. S. S. White, the world's foremost manufacturer of dental material.

Mr. Brown was interested in the welfare of the American Sunday School Union, being president from 1861 to 1872. This merchant, banker and philanthropist was born in Ballymena, Ireland, and, owing to political agitation, he emigrated with his father, a man of ample fortune, to Baltimore at the beginning of the 19th century. Coming to



Copyright by Moses King

John A. Brown's residence, southeast corner Twelfth and Chestnut Streets,
in 1828

Philadelphia to represent the firm's interests, he soon became an important member of the community and was chosen director in the U. S. Bank at the time of the presidency of Nicholas Biddle.

I quote from a publication of the American Sunday School Union:

Like an experienced pilot, he was able to steer it amid conflicting projects, bitter animosity and divided counsels, which

endangered its life. Under his administration, as president, the Society came safely through the greatest crisis in the history of the Country. Its affairs were extricated from confusion without jarring the harmony which has been restored between its management and friends.



JOHN T. AUDENRIED
1838 - 1884

The house subsequently became the property of John T. Audenried, who was interested in the development of coal-fields; he was a member of the Committee of 100 of 1881. His son is the present Honorable Charles Y. Audenried, Judge of Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia. Recently, with the adjoining Nos. 1825 and 1827, it has been presented

to the Art Alliance, through the generosity of Samuel Price Wetherill.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, when vice-president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was a tenant in 1867.

Mr. and Mrs. Jason Waters also lived here for a year or two; Mrs. Waters was the daughter of George S. Fox, the well-known banker.



MRS. JOHN T. AUDENRIED
[EMMA YOUNG, daughter of Charles Young]
1842 - 1900

1821 WALNUT STREET

(22' x 235')

1821—JAMES HARPER.

1860—GEORGE F. PEABODY.

1885—CECILIA MOORE.

1897—JOSEPH MOORE, JR.

BUILT in 1857 by George F. Peabody, of the Gloucester Manufacturing Company, or Print Works, upon ground and with bricks presented to him by his father-in-law, James Harper, of whom something will be stated later.

In 1885 Mrs. Joseph Moore purchased the property, and upon her death in June, 1897, her son, Joseph Moore, Jr., became the owner. Mrs. Moore was a sister of Edwin H. Fidler, former mayor of Philadelphia.

Mr. Moore was a bachelor, a man of attractive personality and fine attainments. An author of distinction, his books were well known, both here and in Europe, and his contributions on kindred subjects had made him a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society and of the French Society of Geography.

Mr. Moore passed through the entire Friends' Educational System and received his early business training in the dry goods house of Jacob Riegel & Company, the leading firm in the early days of our generation. Withdrawing from business in 1876, he devoted years to travel and study, covering Europe, Asia, Africa and America, studying French at Blois, German at Hanover, and international law under the late Dr. Francis Wharton.

Of his many activities in his native city may be mentioned membership in the Board of Managers of Drexel

Institute; the Academy of Music Corporation, prior to its recent transfer to the body of which Mr. Edward W. Bok is president; Edwin Forrest Home for Actors, of which he was once president; for many years chairman of the Member-



Photo by Gray—W. Curtis Taylor & Co.

MRS. JOSEPH MOORE

[CECILIA FITLER]

1820 - 1897

ship Committee of The Union League; trustee of the Fairmount Park Art Association in earlier years; director in the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Pennsylvania Warehousing Company, the County Fire Insurance

Company, and the Franklin Fire Insurance Company. The position in later years to which he gave most attention was the presidency of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company.

Mr. Moore died in February, 1921, bequeathing his large estate to the creation of an institution for the education of young girls—a noble benefaction.

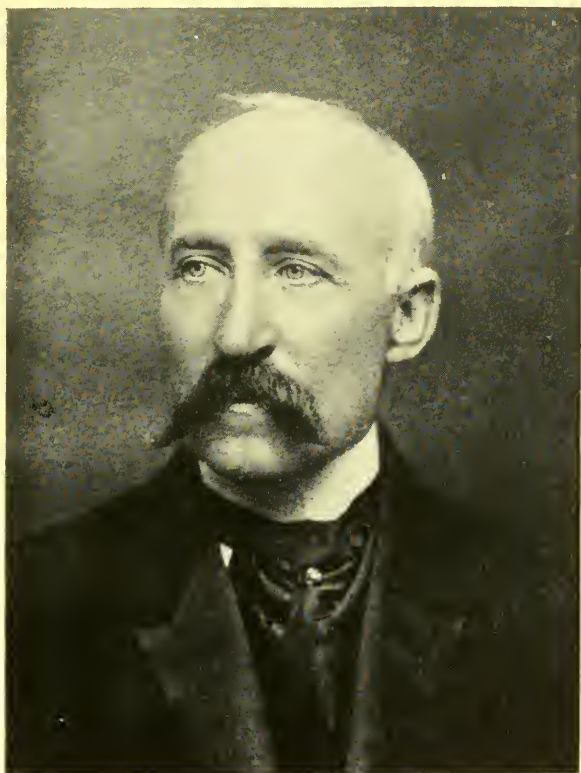


Photo by Phillips

JOSEPH MOORE, JR.
1849 - 1921



SAMUEL F. FISHER

1819 WALNUT STREET

(22' 8" x 235')

c. 1860—SAMUEL F. FISHER.

1862—GEORGE S. PEPPER.

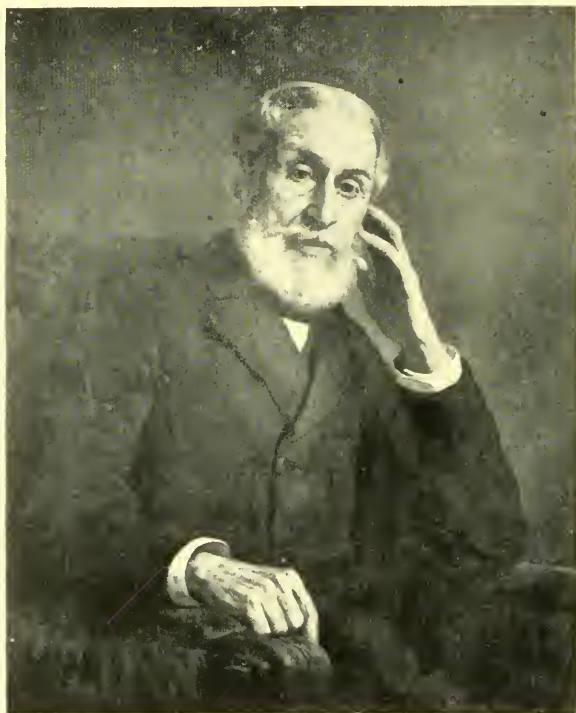
—SABINE J. WEIGHTMAN, widow of Wm. Weightman, Jr.

SAMUEL F. FISHER was the predecessor of the Fisher family which has always been prominent in the intellectual and social life of the community. In commercial life he was president of the Lehigh Zinc Co., treasurer of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co., and it was from this latter that the copy of his likeness was obtained from a group picture of the directorate, he being one of the early incorporators, since its charter dates from the year 1850.

George S. Pepper was a native of Philadelphia, a graduate of Princeton and studied law with Horace Binney. Of his many activities may be noted his interest in the founding of the American Academy of Music at Broad and Locust Streets, of which he was chairman of the Building Committee in 1857 and later president of the Board. He was president of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts, succeeding James L. Claghorn on the latter's death. He was an active member of The Union League and president of the Rittenhouse Club, to which he bequeathed his splendid library, and those who have had the privilege of membership in the Club feel a sense of gratitude to the memory of Mr. Pepper for this munificent gift.

Other members of the family have won distinction in Philadelphia's annals: William Platt Pepper, president of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and Dr. William Pepper, provost of the University of Pennsyl-

vania, a physician of eminence and one of the main supporters if not the founder of our Free Library; and the present Hon. George Wharton Pepper, of national repute, recently appointed U. S. Senator from Pennsylvania.



GEORGE S. PEPPER

1808 - 1890

(From the painting by Vonnoh; courtesy of Rittenhouse Club)

William Weightman lived here about the year 1893, and later his son and daughter-in-law, who was Miss D'Invilliers. Subsequent to the death of Mr. Weightman, Jr., his widow became the wife of Jones Wister. Mrs. Wister is still resident there.

Jones Wister was born in the family homestead in Bel-field, Germantown. He was an enthusiastic cricketer and

vitaly interested in all out-door sports, although finding time to serve as trustee of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, an institution that has taken front rank in the Country's efforts for high standards of art in the industries. Mr. Wister was a member of The Union League and an earnest supporter of the National Government during the critical days of the Civil War.



Photo by Phillips

JONES WISTER
1839 - 1917



WILLIAM G. COCHRAN
1799 – 1883

1817 WALNUT STREET

(22' 8" x 235')

C. 1855—JOHN GRIGG.

1859—WILLIAM G. COCHRAN.

1890—VIRGINIA R. C. MACVEAGH, wife of Wayne MacVeagh.

1900—EDWARD M. ROBINSON.

1908—HENRY C. TRUMBOWER.

WILLIAM G. COCHRAN was born in Person County, N. C. and came to Philadelphia in the year 1825, first embarking in the shipping business, but later becoming one of the largest wine importers in the United States. Mr. Cochran was a director of the Citizens' Passenger Railway Company, of the Philadelphia National Bank, and interested in many other financial institutions.

Wayne MacVeagh was a graduate of Yale and during the Civil War was captain of infantry and later major of cavalry. Of his public career may be mentioned: U. S. Minister to Turkey, 1870-71; U. S. Attorney General, 1881, in President Garfield's Cabinet; U. S. Ambassador to Italy, 1893-97; Chief Counsel U. S. in 1903 at the Venezuelan Arbitration and at The Hague Tribunal. Although he was the son-in-law of Simon Cameron, a political power at the time, he led a successful revolt against that dominant influence. Mr. MacVeagh was born in Phoenixville, Pa. During his college life he showed the remarkable qualities of irony and sarcasm that distinguished his political career.

Mrs. MacVeagh was Virginia R. Cameron, daughter of Simon Cameron, Secretary of War in the cabinet of Abraham Lincoln, then Minister to Russia and later U. S. Sen-



HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH (1833-1917) AND MRS. MACVEAGH

(From the bas-relief by Augustus Saint Gaudens)

ator from Pennsylvania. Her brother, J. Donald Cameron, was also U. S. Senator from our State for a number of years.

Edward Moore Robinson was associated with Drexel & Co., as were his father and step-father, J. Hood Wright.



EDWARD MOORE ROBINSON

1867 or 1868 - 1910

(Photograph by Haessler from the painting by Julian Story)

Mr. Robinson was of distinguished appearance and had hosts of friends. His wife was Alene Ivers, a woman of remarkable beauty and great attainments.

Mrs. Robinson predeceased her husband by only a few days.



Photo by Wenderoth

ROBERT S. STURGIS

1824 - 1876

1815 WALNUT STREET

(22' 8" x 235')

C. 1852—JOHN R. WORRELL.

1862—ROBERT S. STURGIS.

1874—SUSAN B. STURGIS.

1901—HENRIETTA A. S. INGERSOLL, wife of Charles E. Ingersoll.

THE three houses, 1815, 1817 and 1819, were built by John R. Worrell, a man of affluence and noted as merchant and broker, whose office was at 138 South Third Street. Mr. Worrell occupied No. 1815, and in 1862 Robert S. Sturgis, a native of Massachusetts, came to Philadelphia from Boston to enjoy the advantages of our milder climate.

Mr. Sturgis lived in China in his earlier years, his father being largely engaged in Chinese trade.

Mrs. Sturgis survived her husband for a number of years and was greatly admired for her personal attractions and generous hospitality. Her daughters ranked as the most beautiful young women in Philadelphia—Mrs. Charles Edward Ingersoll, who with Mr. Ingersoll is now resident therein; Mrs. James Potter; Mrs. Robert LeConte; and Mrs. Edgar Scott.



MRS. ROBERT S. STURGIS
1838 - 1900

1813 WALNUT STREET

(26' 6" x 235')

1821—JAMES HARPER.

1854—HARRIET S. DODSON.

1870—THOMAS SPARKS.

1890—RITTENHOUSE CLUB.

RICHARD W. DODSON had a wide circle of friends in Philadelphia. His daughter Sarah was a beautiful girl and an artist excelling in black-and-white sketches. After Mr. Dodson's death the family left Philadelphia and settled in Brighton, England.

Thomas Sparks is represented as a member of the Gray Reserves; a later portrait is of the mature man, owner of the noted Shot Tower near the Old Swedes' Church. Mr. Sparks was vice-president of the Southwark National Bank, president of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, vestryman of St. James' Episcopal Church, now at Twenty-second and Walnut, formerly on Seventh above Market, in front of which were splendid shade trees which had to yield to the inroads of commerce.

Thomas Weston Sparks was a grand-nephew of Thomas Sparks, builder and original owner of the old Philadelphia Shot Tower at Front and Carpenter Streets. He entered the shot-manufacturing business with his father at the age of seventeen, in which he continued until 1905, when he retired.

Mr. Sparks was a member of the vestry and rector's warden of Old Swedes' Church; senior director of the Pennsylvania Salt Works; member of the Franklin Institute, Historical Society and of several Masonic organizations.

He was a descendant of the Richard Sparks who was interred in the year 1716 on Fifth Street in front of the present Bourse building, an enclosure remembered by those of my generation. The spot is now marked by a pavement tablet suitably inscribed recounting the circumstances attending the removal to New Jersey in 1894.



RICHARD W. DODSON
1812 - 1867

The Richard Sparks Burial Ground
For The Seventh Day Baptists
Established A. D. 1716

Taken for widening Fifth Street A. D. 1894

This tablet designates the plot of ground devised by Richard Sparks as a burial ground for the use of the Society of Seventh



MRS. RICHARD W. DODSON
[HARRIET STYLES BALL]
1822 - 1902

Day Baptists and in which he was interred in the year 1716. Members of this Society were here buried until 1802, and the grounds remained unchanged until taken by the City in 1894.

To perpetuate the gift of Richard Sparks, the Seventh Day Baptist Churches of Piscataway, New Market, Middlesex County;



MISS SARAH PAXTON BALL DODSON
1847 - 1906

and Shiloh, Cumberland County, New Jersey, have set apart a plot of ground in Shiloh S. D. B. Cemetery, in which is placed the monument which was here erected; and the original records are now in the custody of the said churches.

One of the noted citizens buried here was John Cadwalader, the great-great-great-grandfather of our present distinguished fellow-citizen, the Hon. John Cadwalader.

The Rittenhouse Club was organized under the title of Social Art Club in the year 1875 by a group of men interested in art and literature. Its first home was at 1525 Chestnut Street, a spacious house with a garden, but the



THOMAS SPARKS
Member Gray Reserves, 1861

advance of commercial interests indicated the desirability of ownership in a residence neighborhood, so that 1811 Walnut Street was acquired in the year 1878, followed by the purchase of the adjoining property, 1813 Walnut Street, in 1890. The first president was Theodore Cuyler, followed by Dr. Caspar Wister, George S. Pepper, Hon. Craig Biddle, and Thomas De Witt Cuyler in the order named.



THOMAS SPARKS
1817 - 1874

In the year 1888, the Art Club having been established, it was considered advisable to change the name from the Social Art Club to the Rittenhouse Club, which was accordingly accomplished, although not without opposition from some of the members.



Photo by Kevly, Philadelphia

MRS. THOMAS SPARKS

[ANNIE ELIZA BROWN]

1819 - 1890

To accentuate the opening of the club house when established facing Rittenhouse Square, a reception was given, attended by the members and their friends to whom a

limited number of invitations had been extended, the latter including wives, sisters and sweethearts who were thus privileged to inspect the quarters where their male relatives derived inspiration from books and pictures of choice quality and beauty.



Photo by Photocrafters

THOMAS WESTON SPARKS

1854 - 1921

An architectural feature of merit has been the removal of the discordant faces of the two buildings and the erection of an attractive unified front.

1811 WALNUT STREET

(28' 3" x 235')

1821—JAMES HARPER.

1878—SOCIAL ART CLUB (now the Rittenhouse Club).

[From the memorial address by James Page]

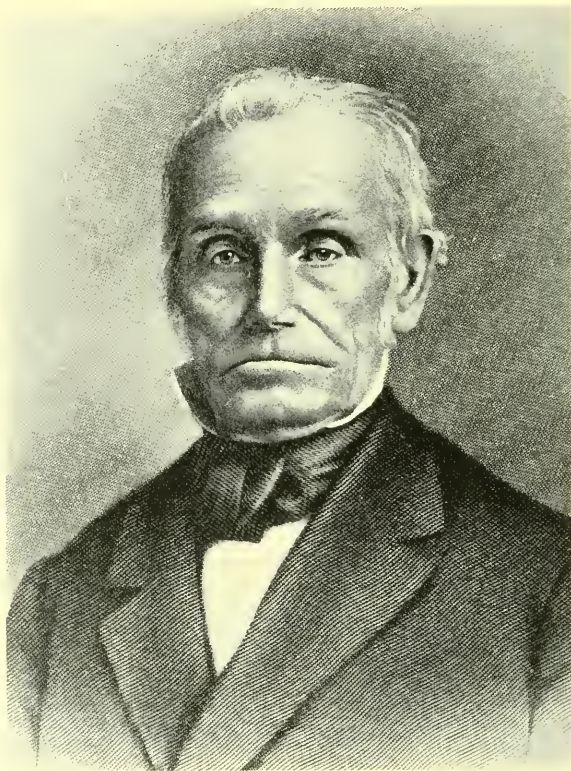
JAMES HARPER was born in Tyrone County, Ireland, in 1780 and came to Philadelphia with his parents and family in 1791, where he served his time to the art of brick-making, later establishing the business which he pursued successfully



Residence of James Harper, 1811 Walnut Street
(*Sketched by Kennedy. Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania*)

until his retirement in 1848. He was the first to originate the process of making bricks by machinery, but the opposition to its adoption was so keen that the yard and all the machinery therein was destroyed by a mob in 1844.

Harper took an interest in communal affairs, being a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor; also of the Board of Prison Inspectors and of the Philadelphia Common Council, 1821-22. In 1832 he sat in the U. S. Congress with his colleague, Hon. Horace Binney, and in 1834 with the



JAMES HARPER

1780 - 1873

(From the engraving by Ruther, N. Y.; courtesy of the Librarian of the Masonic Temple at Philadelphia)

Hon. Joseph R. Ingersoll. He had the honor of presiding at the banquet given to General Lafayette, on the occasion of the latter's visit to Philadelphia in 1824.

Harper's brickyards were on the north side of Walnut between Eighteenth and Nineteenth Streets, a section that

he had bought at one dollar per foot and had disposed of from time to time at twenty dollars per foot. About the year 1840 he erected the first dwelling in the block; it had a handsome white marble portico and people would take their Sunday walk to see this extraordinary structure,

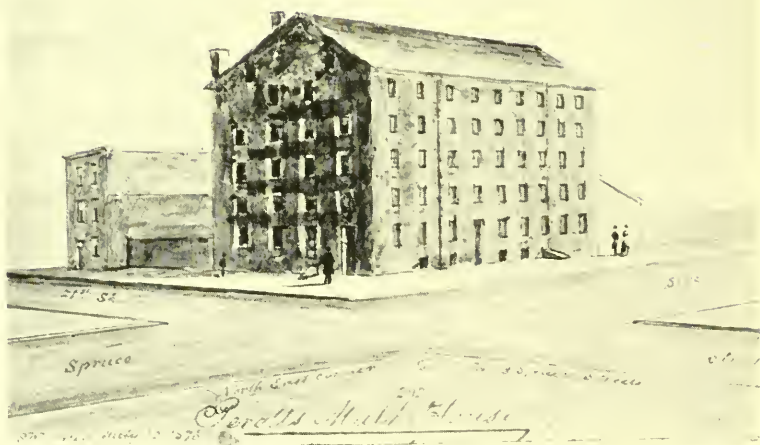


Nos. 1815, 1813, and 1811 Walnut Street

probably the only one of its character in the City. The bricks that he made were used in the construction of the Lippincott mansion at Broad and Walnut Streets; they bore his initials, J. H., stamped in the clay just as was done in the Babylonian tablets thousands of years ago.



WILLIAM GAUL
1804 - 1868



Perott's Malt House, northeast corner Spruce and Twenty-first Streets
(Sketch by Kennedy. Courtesy of Historical Society of Pennsylvania)

1809 WALNUT STREET

(25' 3" x 235')

1862—WILLIAM GAUL.

1863—SARAH JANE POTTER.

1866—ROSINE E. GROESBECK.

1884—THOMAS DOLAN.

1914—SARAH BROOKE DOLAN.

WILLIAM GAUL was a brewer prior to and during the early sixties. At one time he was associated with Theodore C. Lewis in the firm of Gaul & Lewis, manufacturers of malt. The illustration shows the Perott malthouse which stood at the northeast corner of Twenty-first and Spruce Streets, a building well remembered by those of us who lived in that neighborhood.

Mrs. Rosine E. Groesbeck was a Miss Benoist, from Louisiana, who lived here about the year 1867. R. Benoist Groesbeck, presumably the son of the above, was known as the "Duke" on account of the lavishness of his entertainments. There are members of the family now in Cincinnati, Ohio, and William G. Groesbeck is a resident in Philadelphia nearby this historic neighborhood.

Thomas Dolan, a native of Montgomery County of our State, was a prominent citizen occupying important positions in manufacturing organizations of a municipal character. Having acquired a large fortune, he retired from business, directing his attention to public utilities, particularly the United Gas Improvement Company, many street railways, and industries of that character. He was a staunch Republican, one of the first members of The Union League,



MRS. ROSINE GROESBECK

(Photograph by Sherry, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.)



BENOIST GROESBECK

and a vice-president for several years; was a strong supporter of the high protective tariff, and among his other activities was membership in the directorate of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia Electric Company

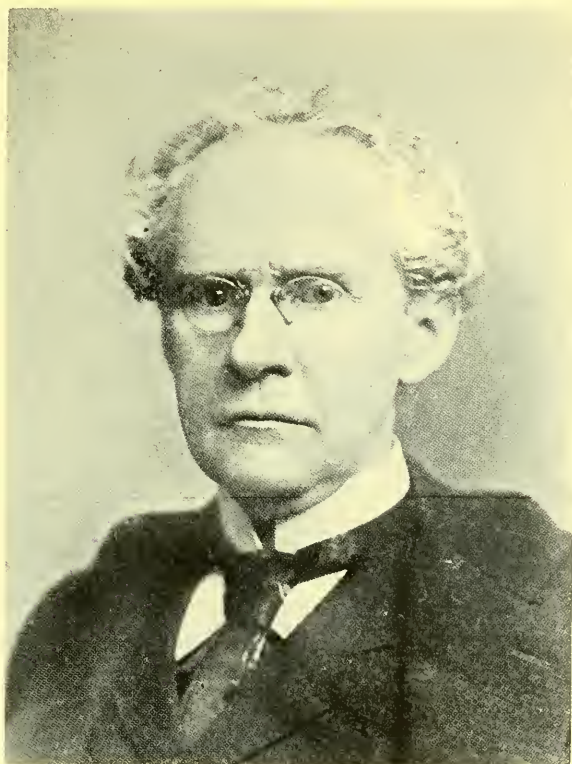


Photo by Gutekunst

THOMAS DOLAN

1834 - 1914

and the School of Industrial Art; notwithstanding all of these, he was a lover of literature, had a splendid library in his country home at Torresdale on the Delaware, and in his city house.



Photo by Gutekunst

THEODORE C. LEWIS

1824 - 1866

1807 WALNUT STREET

(22' x 141')

1821—JAMES HARPER.

1849—JAMES MARKOE.

1851—THEODORE C. LEWIS.

1862—ALFRED D. JESSUP.

1863—FRANCES A. LAWRENCE, wife of Francis C. Lawrence.

1871—ALEXANDER B. AND SAMUEL CARVER.

1907—LOUIS PLUMER POSEY, M.D.

THEODORE C. LEWIS, after receiving an academic education, first entered the business house of Johnston & Tingley, which later became Tingley, Burton & Co., wholesale dry goods, on Market Street.

After several successful voyages as supercargo to China he became a member of the firm of John A. Lewis & Co., in the Chinese, Portuguese and English general commission business, from which he retired to become associated with his wife's uncle, William Gaul, in the firm of Gaul & Lewis, manufacturers of malt.

James Harper was also the owner as early as 1821 when this whole section was brickyards. In 1881 Alexander Burton Carver became the owner and lived here until his death in 1905. During his early life he was connected with the diplomatic service at Cadiz, Spain. Returning to Philadelphia in 1845, he established the firm of A. B. Carver & Company, conveyancers, of which his brother was a member. They were both bachelors and frequently could be seen encircling the Square for an evening walk, inseparable companions. They were both members of Holy Trinity Church

and of secular institutions, such as the Historical and Horticultural Societies and many charitable organizations.

Louis Plumer Posey, M.D., was a Philadelphian by birth, receiving his preliminary education at the Episcopal Academy. He entered the University of Pennsylvania and



ALEXANDER BURTON CARVER

1816 - 1905

later graduated from Hahnemann Medical College. A man of agreeable personality, added to professional skill, he commanded an extensive practice and wide recognition from those of the school he had adopted.



DR. LOUIS PLUMER POSEY
1863 - 1917



FREDERICK J. SYLVESTER
1812 - 1893

1805 WALNUT STREET

(22' x 145')

—SUSAN VAN SYCKEL.

1864—SARAH SYLVESTER.

1882—SARAH CAZENOVE ROBERTS.

1907—JOHN V. SHOEMAKER, M.D.

IN THE year 1858 Alfred Slade lived here; he was a commission merchant with offices at No. 39 Letitia Street.

Frederick J. Sylvester came to Philadelphia from Liverpool, England. He was a member of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

His two sons, Frederick and Charles, recently deceased, were prominent in real-estate circles.

G. Theodore Roberts, who died in New York recently, was the owner in 1886. He was the son of Algernon Sidney Roberts, just referred to at Nineteenth and Walnut Streets. With other members of the family he was interested in the development of the anthracite coal-fields, near Hazleton. Fond of travel, he spent many years abroad. His daughter is Miss Elizabeth W. Roberts, of Concord, Mass. A niece is Mrs. Walter S. Wyatt, of the Wellington, in Philadelphia, to whom I am indebted for the photographs.

Dr. John V. Shoemaker was a native of Chambersburg, Pa., and a graduate of Dickinson College, noted for its list of graduates who have become eminent in all walks of life. Dr. Shoemaker was a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, and so high was his class-rank that he was offered the position of demonstrator of anatomy and later was chosen lecturer on various subjects at the Philadelphia School of Anatomy.

A monument to the scope of his humanitarian activities was the founding of a dispensary for the treatment of cutaneous diseases, in which little instruction was given at that time.

In 1889 Dr. Shoemaker took the chair of pharmacology, therapeutics and clinical medicine at the Medico-Chirurgical College.

While he soon became eminent in local circles, his fame spread until his name was known throughout the medical



GEORGE THEODORE ROBERTS

1838 - 1921

world by reason of his many publications, especially in the field of research.

In fact, his activities amazed his associates, since not only did he follow his private practice with conscientious care, but his membership in various medical societies, both American and foreign, brought many responsibilities in the

form of addresses here and abroad and voluminous contributions to medical literature.

It was his frequent custom to remain in the study until 3 o'clock in the morning, completing articles for medical

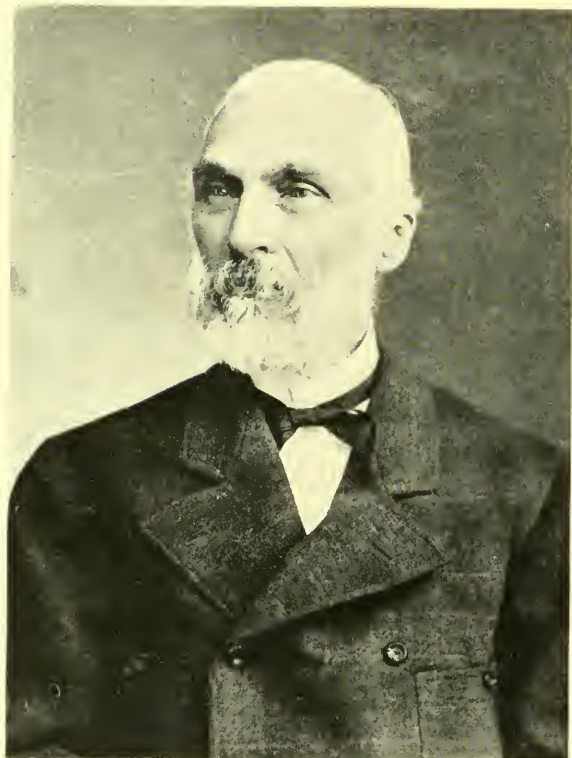


Photo by Marcou

DR. JOHN V. SHOEMAKER
1852 - 1910

journals, revising proof and making exhaustive effort in research.

The demands upon his time and skill were continuous and he was a sacrifice to the science of healing, whose arts were used upon all except himself.



WILLIAM R. LEJÉE
1812 - 1894

1801-1803 WALNUT STREET

(44' x 145')

c. 1828—JAMES HARPER.

1849—WILLIAM R. LEJÉE.

1895—SARAH DREXEL FELL, wife of John R. Fell.

WILLIAM R. LEJÉE was a banker and broker and at one time a partner with Edward S. Whelen. He was born on Lake



Residence of William R. Lejée, northwest corner Eighteenth and Walnut Streets

Geneva, his father was a lieutenant in the army of the first Napoleon; resigning his commission, he came to America. I remember Mr. Lejée as courtly in manner and appearance,

always perfectly dressed, intelligent and a man of affairs. The niece, Miss Eugenia J. Marshall, to whom I am indebted for the portrait and the illustration of the house, lives at 1911 South Rittenhouse Square.

The property was subsequently acquired by Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Van Rensselaer in 1898, and the attractive stone dwelling was erected thereon, where entertainment is afforded not only to friends, but to all notable strangers visiting the City, supporting the reputation of Philadelphia for a generous hospitality.



Copyright by Moses King

Alexander Van Rensselaer residence, Rittenhouse Square, Walnut Street
northwest corner Eighteenth Street

NORTHEAST CORNER, EIGHTEENTH AND WALNUT STREETS

(62' x 125')

1858—ANNA H. WILSTACH.

1893—MARGARITA A. DREXEL, wife of Anthony J. Drexel, Jr.

1899—FRANCES A. GIBBS, wife of William W. Gibbs.

1913—CHARLES J. McILVAIN, JR.

IN 1853 James Tennent lived here, the corner being known at the time as Schuylkill Fifth Street. He was the senior member of the dry goods firm of Tennent, Derrickson & Company, at 93 High Street (now Market Street) and 22 Church Alley. In 1858 William P. Wilstach became the owner; he was engaged in the saddlery business, and left a handsome fortune as well as a fine collection of works of art, which were bequeathed to the City of Philadelphia and have been for many years a great attraction in the galleries at Memorial Hall in Fairmount Park.

Mrs. Wilstach survived her husband for some years, a period devoted to deeds of kindness and philanthropy, thus continuing the acts that had marked his career. The Apprentices' Library, churches, hospitals and orphan asylums were beneficiaries, and special note should be taken of the Holy Trinity Memorial Chapel, a gift by Mrs. Wilstach in memory of her daughter, Gertrude Wilstach, the lovely girl whose death at an untimely age had been a sorrow not only to the widowed mother but to the members of the congregation who had taken the deepest interest in her baptism and confirmation.

For some years subsequent to 1893 Colonel and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., were the owners and residents.

In the year 1900 William W. Gibbs became the owner and he commissioned Albert Kelsey (the architect of the Pan-American Building in Washington, a splendid structure) to make radical changes in the character of the house, all of which were carried out, there being a handsome railing on Eighteenth Street showing the approach



W. P. WILSTACH
1816 - 1870

to a porte cochère, unusual in character and artistically accomplished.

Not long since this was removed and at present the site is occupied by an apartment house, undoubtedly of permanent character.



MRS. W. P. WILSTACH
1814 - 1892



Northeast corner Eighteenth and Walnut Streets

(Courtesy of architect, Albert Kelsey)

1724 WALNUT STREET

Southeast corner Eighteenth and Walnut Streets

(42' x 175')

—JOHN H. EDWARDS.

1864—SIR CHARLES EDWARD KEITH AND LADY KORTRIGHT.

1895—WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN.

MY EARLIEST recollection of this property is its occupancy by George W. Edwards,* who built it, the owner of the St. George Hotel at Broad and Walnut, later the Stratford, and now the Bellevue-Stratford. In 1849 Mr. Edwards was presented with a splendid silver service by the Reading Railroad Co. for a successful financial operation that he had carried through. In 1862 the house was occupied by Sir Charles Edward Keith Kortright, British Consul in Philadelphia, who had married the daughter of John Richardson, president of the Bank of North America from 1840 to 1857. Mr. Richardson lived next door at 1722 Walnut Street; his daughter inherited much wealth, and Sir Charles and Lady Kortright entertained handsomely throughout their career.

Sir Charles Kortright was appointed consul at Carthage, New Granada, May 30, 1844; was Acting French consul there from 1851 till 1856, and received the thanks of the French Government; was appointed consul for the State of Pennsylvania, to reside at Philadelphia, July 1, 1857; and consul for the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin, to reside at Philadelphia, February 9, 1871; was an honorary commissioner to the British section of the Philadelphia Exhibition of 1876. Was knighted October 21, 1886.

* See Appendix I., page 304.

Lady Kortright was a liberal contributor to all forms of charity; she was especially interested in the Presbyterian Hospital, endowing the Richardson Ward there, and establishing the Richardson Home at Devon; endowing the Richardson Memorial Church, Walnut Street below Sixtieth,



GEORGE W. EDWARDS
1805 - 1861

(From the portrait in oil by courtesy of George Edwards Fetterman)

and finally leaving a million dollars to be divided between four Presbyterian objects—home and foreign missions, relief work, etc.

Later, about 1880, the property was occupied by Miss Roberts, who became the wife of Count Goffredo Galli,

Italian consul at Philadelphia; Countess Galli was the sister of Algernon S. Roberts, who lived at Nineteenth and Walnut, to whom reference has been made.

The Count and Countess entertained delightfully in their spacious home, open at all times to distinguished Americans and to accredited foreigners.

Then, in 1898, William Weightman, of Powers & Weightman, became the owner and made many changes in its



Old Stratford Hotel, southwest corner Broad and Walnut Streets

external appearance. He was the largest individual owner of real estate in Philadelphia. In August, 1920, a writer to the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* signing himself "Antiquary," commenting upon Peggy Shippen's Diary of the twentieth of that month, stated that "the front of this house was constructed of wood and sanded to make it appear like brown stone."

Upon reading this paragraph I asked the editor of the *Public Ledger* for the name and address of "Antiquary";

they were unable to furnish it, since all records of that character were not retained. Some days later, calling upon William W. Longstreth at his office in Walnut Place, the conversation turned to Old Philadelphia, when he remarked,



Photo by Gutekunst

SIR CHARLES EDWARD KEITH KORTRIGHT
1813 - 1888

“My neighbor, Mr. Stevenson Hockley Walsh, has a picture of the old Quaker buildings that formerly stood on this site.” We crossed the passage-way and inspected the interesting illustrations. In discussing old Philadelphia I referred to “Antiquary’s” letter to the *Ledger*, upon which

Mr. Walsh announced that he was the writer who had assumed that title, and confirmed his statement, explaining that when the front of the house was removed he had inspected the debris lying on the pavement, consisting of the sanded wood as noted above.



LADY KORTRIGHT

(From a painting, by courtesy of the officers of the Presbyterian Hospital, West Philadelphia)

Mr. Weightman was a native of Waltham, in Lincolnshire, England. Coming to America as a youth, he became associated with John Farr, a manufacturer of chemicals in Dock Street and the pioneer in the introduction of quinine

in this country. New machinery was soon created for the extraction of the drug from Peruvian bark, followed by the manufacture of morphia and many other important chemicals. Maintaining the highest standard of quality, the out-



Photo by Gutkunst

COUNT GOFFREDO GALLI

1845 - 1899

put soon commanded the widest support. Mr. Weightman was interested in floriculture, a chrysanthemum being known by his name, and he was always a generous contributor to the flower shows. He was reputed to be the largest individual owner of real estate in Philadelphia, making a practice

to purchase blocks of old houses, have them demolished, and erect in their place modern dwellings or business establishments as the neighborhood might demand. Powers and Weightman were the owners of the house (334 South Twenty-



Photo by W. Curtis Taylor

COUNTESS GALLI

[CLARA ROBERTS]

1847 - 1911

first Street) which we rented at the time of our marriage, subsequently purchased in 1884, and I can assert there was never a more considerate landlord during our tenancy than Mr. Weightman, then the surviving partner.

Mr. Weightman was interested in the School of Industrial Art, being impressed by its practical worth and capabilities. When asked the secret of his health and longevity, he would state that a regular schedule of living with the



Photo by Rau

WM. WEIGHTMAN, 1898
1813 - 1904

attention given in his youth and early manhood to practical and healthful athletics was responsible in large measure for his good physical condition.

Mr. Weightman was a director of the Philadelphia Trust Company, of the Northern Trust Company, and of the

Commercial National Bank and associated with many important financial enterprises. In 1875 the Elliott Cresson gold medal was awarded the firm by the Franklin Institute for the introduction of an industry new in the United States, for the ingenuity and skill shown in the manufacture, and for the perfection of workmanship.

It is known that Mr. Weightman was anxious to enlist in the Army at the time of the Civil War, but government authorities assured him that his leadership in the production of necessary chemicals was vital to the welfare of the troops, a fact well recognized at that period.



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Southeast corner Eighteenth and Walnut Streets



JOHN RICHARDSON

President of the Bank of North America, 1840 - 57

1722 WALNUT STREET

(42' x 175')

—EDWARD S. WHELEN.

1851—JOHN RICHARDSON.

IN THE year 1781 Congress passed the ordinance incorporating the Bank of North America, the first bank so chartered in the United States. In 1864 the bank came under the National Bank Act and by consent of the Comptroller of the Currency was permitted to omit the prefix "National," thus retaining its original title.

Thomas Willing was the first president, a man whose character and ability shed luster on his City and Country. Horace Binney's tribute is an evidence of the esteem in which he was held and of an appreciation of his great assistance to the Country during the period of its early financial struggles.

John Richardson served as president for nearly seventeen years and on his retirement the directors expressed their appreciation of his "soundness of judgment and promptness of action, his strict adherence to right principles, and his zealous, untiring devotion to the interests of the institution."

"The whole of the long period during which he was in office," they declared, "had been marked by the most uninterrupted harmony and mutual respect, and, on the part of the board, by the highest regard for the excellent qualities of Mr. Richardson as an officer and a man."

221, 223, 225, 227 AND 229 SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET

From Chancellor Street on the North to
Locust Street on the South

(75' x 198')

1855—JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.

1912—EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.

THE block from Chancellor Street to Locust and from Eighteenth to Seventeenth. Before the present buildings were erected the lot was depressed and autumn rainfalls would flood the ground to the depth of two feet, so that when the winter temperatures arrived splendid skating ground was afforded, a boon to the neighbors. There was an alternate on the brickfields to the southwest, the section now dominated by Wanamaker's Bethany Church, where splendid fields of ice in old brickyards were created during the winter season, but so much lawlessness prevailed, reputable people hesitated to visit it. At the present time, however, and owing, in the greatest measure, to that dominating influence of John Wanamaker first referred to, the section is teeming with an excellent class of worthy citizens presenting an ideal community.

At this time Joseph Harrison, Jr., had returned from Russia with a fortune acquired through the building of railways in that country, the concession having been obtained through action by the Russian Government in sending a select committee to this country to inquire as to the feasibility of building their railways. This committee did not meet with encouragement at the various shops and factories visited until they reached that of Eastwick and Harrison. Joseph Harrison, young and energetic, realizing the oppor-

tunity, gave the committee every information at his command and accepted their invitation to undertake the work, agreeing to give it his personal supervision in Russia. He soon reached St. Petersburg, the present Petrograd, and in an interview with the Czar in answer to the question as to



JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.
1810 - 1874

the route to be followed from St. Petersburg to Moscow, a straight line was ordered drawn from one city to the other and the road was so built.

When Mr. Harrison left America he had but \$500 in his possession and was without letters of credit. In St. Peters-

burg he met Winans, of Baltimore, who agreed to join with him in the undertaking. The Russian Government declined to make any advances of moneys except on completion of sections, so Harrison, recognizing the necessity for supplies on credit, visited Wales, introducing himself to Crawshay, the great ironmaster of the day, and, by means of persuasion and the evidence of his ability and reliability, obtained from him a credit of three million dollars for five years without security; this enabled the contractors to begin work, which,



CYFARTHFA CASTLE
[MERTHYR TYDFIL, SOUTH WALES]
Seat of Crawshay, the Ironmaster
(Courtesy of John W. Lea)

however, was soon interrupted by the demands for graft from the Russian officials appointed as supervisors. Harrison appealed to the central government, stating his case frankly, and was supported in the stand that he had taken, so that the roads were duly completed. In the agreement there was a provision that if all specifications were faithfully carried out, and especially the time limit observed, there should be paid to the contractors a special compensation for each individual carried over the lines, covering a definite period.

Soon after the completion of the road the war in the Crimea took place, participated in by Russia on one side, Turkey, France and Great Britain on the other; necessarily large numbers of troops were sent over the road, for which compensation was asked by the contractors on the basis of the agreement. This the government resisted, but the case was tried in the courts, a final decision in the Supreme Court of Russia being granted in favor of Harrison, so that he



Copyright by Moses King

Residence of Joseph Harrison, Jr., Nos. 221, 223 and 225 South Eighteenth Street, East Rittenhouse Square

returned to Philadelphia with a competent fortune and purchased the lot referred to above.

Our skating was at an end, which was compensated for in some measure by the boyish delight in watching the method of excavation accomplished by digging under a section of earth which was toppled over by the use of crowbars, creating a thundering noise to be heard at a great distance, the earth being subsequently removed in small horse-drawn carts, the only method known at that time. Up to that

period there probably was no building of such a character erected in any other city of the United States; the main mansion fronting the Square was designed from a palace in St. Petersburg that had attracted Mr. Harrison's attention while living in that city, and his idea of the general garden



Photo by Phillips, Philadelphia

MRS. JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.

1817 - 1906

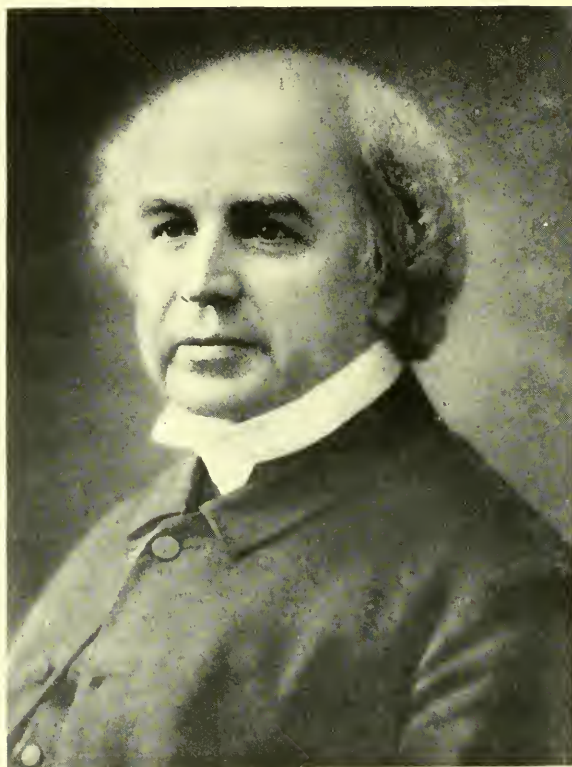
running to Seventeenth Street, to be used by all the residents of the row of houses on the north side of Locust Street, was a novel one in Philadelphia and certainly has its merits.

When Mr. Harrison began negotiations for the purchase of this plot of ground, it was found that Dr. Isaac Hays, an

eminent physician of the day (and father of Dr. I. Minis Hays, the distinguished secretary of the American Philosophical Society), had an agreement with the owner for the sale to him of the one section at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Chancellor. Mr. Harrison appealed to Dr. Hays to forego his privilege, which the latter assented to, recognizing that the contemplated improvement was on a formidable scale and should be yielded to—an evidence of a high standard of good citizenship.

Before the authorities in the early seventies, Mr. Harrison placed a comprehensive plan for a central railroad terminal to run from Thirteenth to Fifteenth Street and from Chestnut to Arch Street, tracks to be sunk as they now are in Edinburgh, a splendid suggestion that could have been carried out at a moderate cost, but authorities and critics of that day were not alive to the possibilities of the future and of the great economy that could have been secured by carrying out such a plan.

With unexampled generosity, Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Stotesbury, the owners, have devoted this splendid structure to the uses of the various societies organized for aid during the late war, and now it is the established headquarters of the Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, all of which are factors of importance in our community and should receive the heartiest appreciation.



JOSEPH PIERRE BELL WILMER, D.D.

1812 – 1878

First rector St. Mark's Episcopal Church, 1849–61; later Bishop of Louisiana

(From the painting in the Rectory of St. Mark's. Courtesy of Thomas Reath, Esq.)

NORTHEAST CORNER EIGHTEENTH AND LOCUST STREETS

(60' 9½" front on Eighteenth Street)

1858—JOSEPH HARRISON, JR.

1884—ELIZABETH C. AND FRANCES A. ROBERTS.

1917—EDWARD T. STOTESBURY.

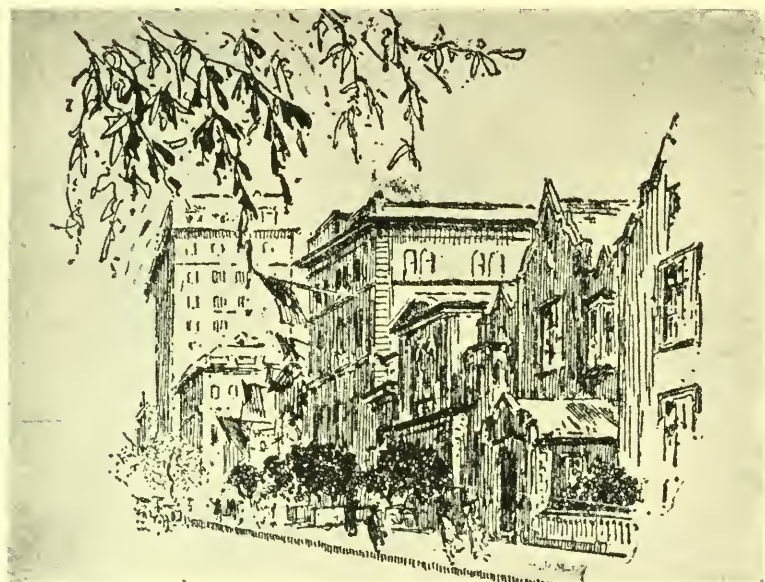
A BROWN-STONE DWELLING, little changed from the original structure erected by Clayton T. Platt about 1850; he was a brother of Charles Platt, to whom reference will be made later.

For some years it was occupied by the Reverend Dr. Wilmer, first rector of St. Mark's Episcopal Church. In 1858 it was conveyed to Joseph Harrison, Jr., when he acquired the adjoining ground above referred to. John Nottman was the architect; Nottman was a Scotchman and designed St. Mark's Church, Holy Trinity, and many buildings where Gothic art prevailed.

Tradition relates that the original intention was to build the rectory at the northeast corner of Seventeenth and Locust, adjoining St. Mark's Church, but the Corporation realizing that it was not in a position to carry out such an ambitious plan, Mr. Platt, a member of the vestry, took over Nottman's plans, built and occupied the house himself.

Later the property was occupied by Joseph Harrison's son, William H., who had married Miss Orne. On the second floor the rooms were continuous, and in the bay window appeared a beautiful statue in white marble, the Swan of the Vatican; in the same section was the main picture gallery, in which Mr. Harrison took great interest. Mr. Weld, of Boston, was a tenant in 1882, having left Boston

on account of what he considered unfair local taxation. Mrs. Eisenbrey, a daughter of Mr. Harrison, lived here for some time, also Mr. and Mrs. Seth B. Stitt, both of whom may be remembered; Mr. Stitt for his attractive appearance and prominence in the woolen trade; Mrs. Stitt for her interest in benefactions, having been identified with the Home for Incurables in West Philadelphia. Then the Misses



Copyright by Moses King

Northeast corner Eighteenth and Locust Streets

Roberts became the owners, and finally Mr. Stotesbury acquired it with the purchase of the main building as noted above.

Directly east is a residence built in the early seventies on the Harrison property and occupied by a daughter of Mr. Harrison; later, from about 1878 to 1893, J. W. M. Cardeza was the tenant; it is known as No. 1723 Locust Street.

231 AND 233 SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET

Southeast corner Eighteenth and Locust Streets

(44' x 150')

—WILLIAM FLORANCE.

1859—CHARLES LENNIG.

1894—GEORGE W. CHILDS DREXEL.

David Winebrenner was a cloth merchant whose establishment in the year 1825 was at No. 100 Chestnut Street and in the middle forties at 70 North Third Street. About the year 1835 he built and occupied the house at the southeast corner of Eighteenth and Locust Streets; the illustration is a perfect presentation as I remember it during the fifties, when owned and occupied by William Florance. Mr. Winebrenner's granddaughter, Mrs. Francis M. Hutchinson, has a handsome glass chandelier in her residence in West Philadelphia that came from the old house; it was originally arranged for candles, and when altered into use for gas there was much excitement among the neighbors when it became known that a test was to be made on a certain evening, at which time all the neighbors flocked to Rittenhouse Square so as to be removed from the danger of an explosion that the alarmists prophesied would certainly follow.

Later, Mr. Winebrenner sold this property and it came into the possession of William Florance. He lived later at 241 South Eighteenth Street.

William Florance had three sons, Theodore, William and Lucien—Theodore, who occupied several positions; William, interested in music; and Lucien, an artist. There were also many daughters. At the marriage of one daughter I was present as the youngest guest, my mother and Mrs. Florance being cordially intimate for many years. I recall the evening

as being in midwinter with the temperature at a low point, and during the ceremony the gas went out; candles were hastily supplied, and since a plumber was not available at that hour my father and others of the guests thawed out the



Photo by Gutzkunst

DAVID WINEBRENNER

1792 - 1876

frozen meter and soon restored the equanimity of the occasion. Mr. Florance was the brother of Jacob L. Florance, who lived at 1520 Chestnut Street, later the home of the Reform Club, and now the Baker Building. After Mr. William Florance's death, Eighteenth and Locust was

acquired by Charles Lennig, a benefactor to our University by a bequest to its Chemical Laboratory; he was survived by his widow, a sister of William R. Lejée; after her death George W. Childs Drexel, later editor and proprietor of the *Public Ledger*, purchased the property, removed it and put up the present structure, which during the War, through



Photo by Swift

Residence Southeast corner Eighteenth and Locust Streets, East Rittenhouse Square, prior to the year 1860

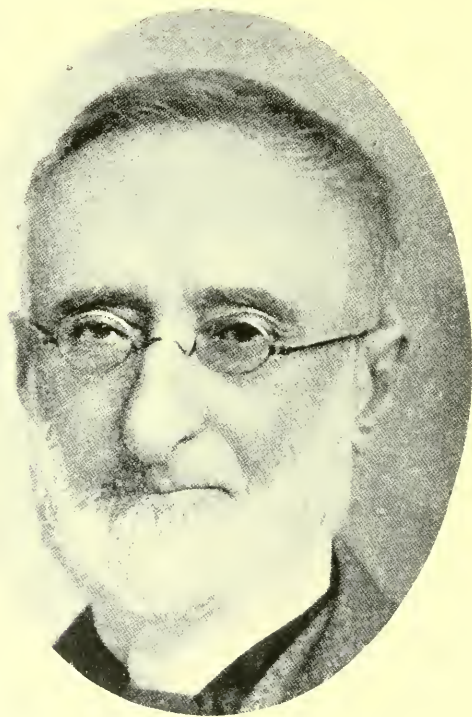
Mrs. Drexel's patriotic activity, was used for the assemblage of societies interested in war work.

Mr. William Florance was a weekly visitor to our house on the south side, usually selecting the late hour of Saturday afternoon, when we as children would be studying *Harper's Weekly* and *Illustrated London News*, but the conversation with our elders was always open to absorption. In 1856 at the time of the War in the Crimea, the discussions were keen,

Mr. Florance advocating Russia's position and my father supporting Great Britain in the political view that she had taken.

Upon the breaking out of the Civil War, Mr. Florance removed to New York City, and the intimacy ceased. However, twenty years later, I met Mr. Florance's great-niece, whom I courted and married.

Photograph of Mr. Florance will be found on page 277.



Copyright by Moses King

CHARLES LENNIG

1809 - 1891

235 SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET

(22' x 150')

—JANE B. EDWARDS.

1857—RICHARD C. DALE.

1876—ELLEN G. SIBLEY.

RICHARD C. DALE was born in Maryland, his ancestors on both sides being English. Richard Colgate was a landowner where the city of Baltimore now stands. Dr. John Dale and Dr. Richard Colgate Dale were prominent surgeons in their day, the latter raising and commanding a company during the War of 1812, at the same time acting as surgeon and physician to the regiment.

Moving to Philadelphia about the year 1820, the widow with seven young children lived with the grandfather, Thomas Fitzgerald, a friend and neighbor of Charles Wilson Peale.

Mr. Richard C. Dale was an importer of silks and ranked high in the world of commerce. He was deeply interested in public enterprises and took an active part in raising subscriptions to the stock of the Pennsylvania Railroad when that movement was started.

Mrs. Richard C. Dale was the daughter of E. D. Woodruff, a lawyer of great promise, who was a victim of insanitary conditions prevailing in a neighboring town when attending court sessions, repeated in more recent times but, let us hope, now happily overcome. Her grandfather, A. Dickinson Woodruff, was Attorney-General of New Jersey for 21 years. He was a graduate of Princeton, delivering the valedictory and receiving his degree when General Washington and the members of Congress attended the commencement exercises.

Richard C. Dale, the younger, was born in Philadelphia, 1853, and received his early training in Dr. Faires' school where very many of our fellow-citizens of present repute had their first schooling.



RICHARD C. DALE [the elder]

1810 - 1876

(Photograph by Gutekunst, from the painting by Rembrandt Peale)

A graduate of the University of Pennsylvania in 1872, he studied law under the Hon. Robert N. Willson and soon evidenced that marvelous grasp of the intricacies of practice that was afterward to distinguish him as one of the foremost members of the Bar. Admitted in 1875, in a few years

he achieved a wide reputation, and, had it not been for his untimely death in 1904, he would have been elected president of the Pennsylvania State Bar Association.



MRS. RICHARD C. DALE [the elder]
[ELIZABETH WOODRUFF]
1822 - 1910

(Photograph by Gutkunst, from the painting by Rembrandt Peale)

Aside from legal attainments of the highest order, Mr. Dale, although devoted to his profession, gave much time and effort to various public movements, among which may be named one of three commissioners from Pennsylvania to the National Conference for the Promotion of Uniformity

of Legislation in the United States; a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; member of the Board of Managers of the Drexel Institute; one of the advisory counsel to the Bishop of the Diocese and a vestryman of St. Paul's Church, Chestnut Hill; member of the executive committee, Adirondack Mountain-Reserve; friend and counsel to the Legal



RICHARD C. DALE
1853 - 1904

Protection and Juvenile Court Committees of the New Century Club and a host of others.

At the meeting of the Bar, Hon. Hampton L. Carson well expressed Richard C. Dale's character in these words:

He unquestionably filled in our time the place that was filled by Horace Binney during his active days. I think he was the purest-minded man I ever knew. No profane word ever stained

his lips; no impure thought ever soiled his mind. He was a man of sweetness and dignity, learning without ostentation, neither a tyrant nor slave of any creed, passion, prejudice or caprice, leading a simple, beautiful, well-rounded life.

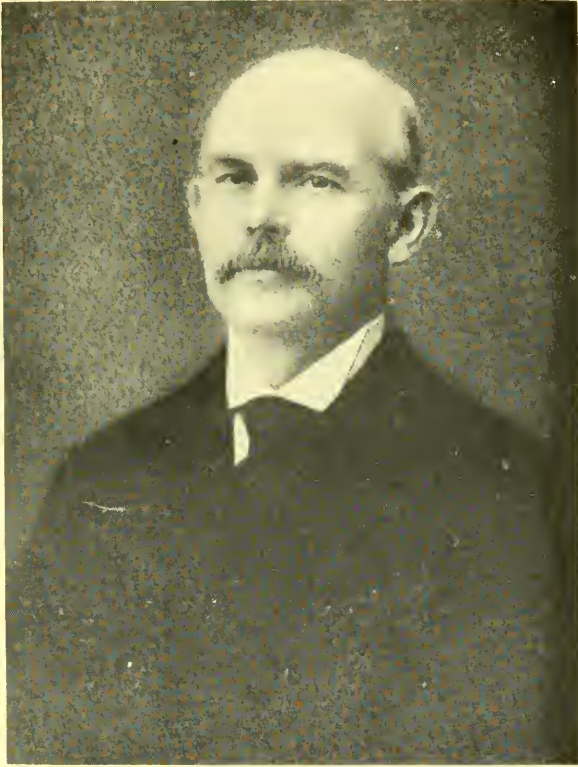


Photo by Gutekunst

EDWARD A. SIBLEY
1839 - 1910

I have an additional interest in the fact that my classmate, Gerald Dale, was a first cousin of Richard C. Dale. Gerald was a brilliant pupil in Dr. Faires' school, leading his class in every branch of study. He was an enthusiast in church matters and soon after his graduation engaged

in missionary work in Syria and became a martyr to the cause. Mrs. Gerald Dale survived her husband and holds a very important position on the French-Syrian Commission.

Edward A. Sibley created a new front to this building, a radical departure from the plain exterior that continues



MRS. EDWARD A. SIBLEY
1839 - 1913

to mark the adjoining homes to the south. Mr. Sibley was born in Philadelphia, graduated from our high school and served in the Civil War with our Keystone Battery and later was of the firm of Felton, Sibley & Company, leading manufacturers of paints, varnishes, etc. He was actively engaged

in charitable work, being treasurer of the Children's Seaside Home at Atlantic City and of St. Christopher's Hospital for Children of Philadelphia.

He was also accounting warden of the Church of The Epiphany, which stood at the northwest corner of Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets.



WILLIAM FLORANCE

(Courtesy of his granddaughter, Mrs. Frederick Nathan, of New York)

237-247 SOUTH EIGHTEENTH STREET

(110' x 150')

THESE houses were owned by the Reverend William Prescod Hinds, who died in 1859. Of his descendants there is his grandson, the present Samuel Hinds Thomas, distinguished member of the Bar, and Miss Mabel L. H. Thomas, who lives at No. 241.

Ann Thomas became the owner by will dated in 1858.

William Wurts, who lived at 237 South Eighteenth Street, was born in Flanders, N. J. With his brother Maurice, he was a factor in the creation of the Delaware and Hudson Canal and in overcoming the prejudice of the public against the use of anthracite coal as a fuel. As a merchant he was successful and retired from active business at a comparatively early age.

As Philadelphians our particular interest lies in the fact that in this house the nestor of the Philadelphia Bar, the man of varied talents and of high personal standing, the late S. Davis Page, courted the daughter of William Wurts, who later became Mrs. Page.

S. Davis Page, a noted lawyer, presided at the meeting of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, held at the residence of James F. Fahnestock when my paper on Rittenhouse Square was first read as noted on page vii. Mr. Page was born in the home of his grandfather, Samuel Davis, Chestnut Street near Tenth. His father was Dr. William Byrd Page, a physician, and a professor in the Franklin Medical College. His mother was Celestine Anna Davis, a daughter of Samuel Davis, a native of Louisiana. His education was begun in the Gregory Latin School; he entered Yale in his fifteenth year, graduating with the Class of 1859 when eighteen. Mr. Page was commodore of the Yale navy and trained and stroked the first Yale crew that

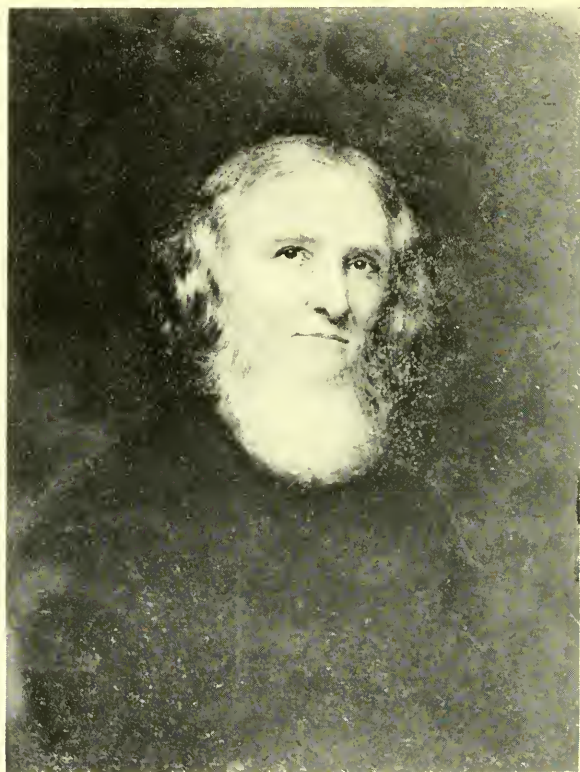
won from Harvard. On his return to this City he studied law in the office of Peter McCall and was admitted to the Bar in 1864. He served in City Councils from 1877 to 1879 and in 1882. In 1883 he was appointed City Controller, and



S. DAVIS PAGE
1840 - 1921

although his occupancy was of short duration he introduced fiscal reforms, benefits of which are still apparent. Under his auspices a simplified system of city bookkeeping was inaugurated, and he is considered the father of the Department of Supplies, having suggested such a system of mun-

incipal purchasing nearly forty years ago. Mr. Page was interested in banking, having been president of the Quaker City National Bank, and was a director of the Merchants Trust Company. He was for many years senior member of



WILLIAM WURTS

1788 - 1858

the law firm of Page, Allison & Penrose, the junior member being the late Senator Penrose.

Mr. Page was a member of the Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution and president of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Governors, as noted above. He was a member of the Historical Societies of Pennsyl-

vania and Virginia, the American and Pennsylvania Bar Associations, and the Law Association of Philadelphia. His clubs were the Rittenhouse, University, Lawyers', Democratic and Harvard. He was president of the Alumni



MRS. WILLIAM WURTS
[ANNA LENTZ]

Association of the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity of Philadelphia.

The ancestry of the Wurts family dates back to the 11th century, and one of the ancient homes near Zurich, Switzerland, erected in 1092, bears the arms of the family

carved in the oak ceiling. When John Wurts visited it in 1855, the then occupant remarked, "It has stood 763 years and will stand as much longer." It appears that Johannes Conrad Wurts was one of the early travelers to America;



MRS. S. DAVIS PAGE
[ISABELLA GRAHAM WURTS]
1840 - 1867

he died in York, Pa., in 1763 and was the grandfather of William, the subject of this sketch. Johannes joined a party of Swiss to come to America to better their fortunes. After many trials and disappointments, they finally landed in Philadelphia, but that their condition was not ideal may be gathered from this sentence in a letter written by one of the

party to a relative in Zurich in which she bewailed the folly which had led them to forsake the friends and the comforts of her Swiss home for this land of "wild beasts and barbarians."

The portrait of Mrs. William Wurts is noteworthy as indicating her beauty and attractive costume.

Mrs. S. Davis Page, Isabella Wurts, was the daughter of William Wurts's second wife, who was Elizabeth Tate. Mrs. Page is represented as bridesmaid to the daughter of Charles Macalester about the year 1860.

George W. Wurts, the surviving son of William Wurts, has been secretary of the United States legation in Rome, as also in St. Petersburg, and is now resident in the former city. While in Russia Mr. Wurts was also a delegate of our Government to the Fourth International Prison Congress in 1890, and to the International Railway Congress in 1892, both held in the City of St. Petersburg. His wife is the sister of our fellow-townsmen, Hon. Charlemagne Tower.

Mrs. Joseph B. Godwin is a granddaughter of William Wurts, by his first wife, Anna Lentz, and it is to Mr. and Mrs. Godwin I am indebted for the privilege of presenting this group of family portraits.

George A. Wood lived at No. 237. He was a merchant of high standing, president of the Crane Iron Company, director of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and of the Girard National Bank. His daughter became the wife of Dr. I. Minis Hays, the distinguished secretary of the American Philosophical Society and a citizen with a national reputation.

237 South Eighteenth Street. Charles Newbold was a tenant about the year 1856. He was of the firm of Carson & Newbold, merchants, 136 South Delaware Avenue. Mr. Newbold had a large circle of friends; notable of them were John and William Welsh, Hartman Kuhn the elder, Charles Wharton, and many others. His wife was Rebecca Pemberton.

The present occupant is James F. Fahnestock, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, who has trans-

formed the interior into fascinating suites of rooms in Colonial design, combined with all modern comforts and conveniences.

239 South Eighteenth Street. Charles Platt was born in Philadelphia in 1829 and was graduated from the Uni-



GEORGE A. WOOD
1816 - 1883

versity of Pennsylvania with honor in 1846. As a young man he traveled extensively in the East and in Europe, and in 1860 was elected secretary of the Insurance Company of North America, in 1869 its vice-president and in 1878 its president. His administration covered an active and

growing period in the company's history, it having attained, in its fire branch, a national reputation and in its marine, cosmopolitan renown.

241 South Eighteenth Street. John Cooke Longstreth was a son of Judge Morris Longstreth, was educated at



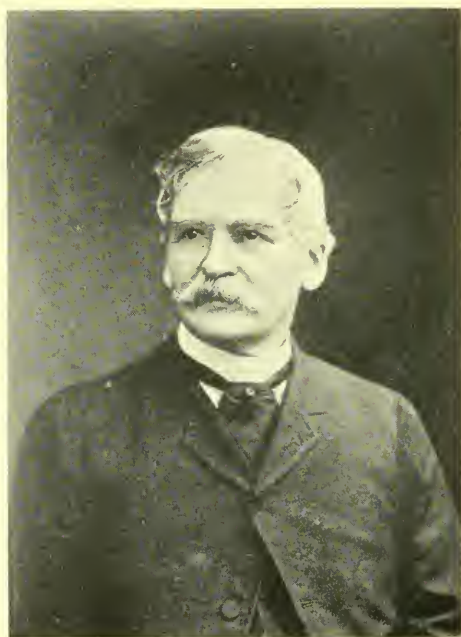
CHARLES NEWBOLD

1816 - 1863

(From an oil painting by an unknown artist)

Georgetown College, studied law in the office of Eli Kirk Price and was admitted to the Bar in 1849. He was appointed United States Commissioner by President James Buchanan.

He will be remembered for all time as the U. S. Commissioner who presided in April, 1859, at the trial of Daniel Dangerfield, an alleged fugitive slave who had been arrested in Harrisburg and was brought to Philadelphia, where the trial was conducted first at the court-room, southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut Streets, but to secure more space it was adjourned to the U. S. District Court. Benjamin



CHARLES PLATT
1829 - 1909

Harris Brewster, later U. S. Attorney-General, was counsel for the claimant; he had taken the case as a matter of professional duty, since the Fugitive Slave Act of 1850 created the law that should be defended. William S. Peirce, George H. Earle and Charles Gilpin had been retained by the Anti-Slavery Society to protect the interests of the fugitive slave. Peirce afterward became judge of our Court of Com-

mon Pleas, and I had the privilege of enjoying his friendship and that of the members of his household for many years. He would take great delight in discussing various phases of the Old Testament with which he was very familiar. His



MRS. CHARLES PLATT
1830 - 1909

daughters were women of character and intellectual attainments. Years afterward, when Mr. Brewster was called upon to address the court at the time of the demise of Judge Peirce, he paid eloquent tribute to his character and ability.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE TRIAL

Anti-slavery men and women thronged the court-room and sat through weary hours of the day and the night. Before the trial began, Lucretia Mott approached Commissioner Longstreth (who was seated at the table writing), ventured forward, and, in an undertone, expressed to him the earnest hope that his conscience would not allow him to send this poor man into slavery. He received it civilly, but replied that he must be bound by his oath of office. It was half-past twelve at night when the testimony was concluded. The ladies all kept their seats. Mr. Brewster commenced summing up with his characteristic ability. He was followed by Mr. Earle, who took the floor at half-past two in the morning, and later by Mr. Peirce, who entered the lists at four o'clock in the morning. It was after five o'clock and day had begun to dawn when Mr. Brewster made his concluding speech, which terminated the trial. We had been in session since four o'clock of the preceding day. The marshal dozed, the commissioner's eyes grew heavy, the witnesses slept, the prisoner could keep awake no longer, the officers rested their heads on the ends of their maces, and the doorkeepers slept at their posts. But Lucretia Mott, Mary Grew, and the twenty or thirty other women who were in the room sat erect, their interest unflagging, and their watchfulness enduring to the end.

The commissioner finally decided that as the height of the man did not agree with the testimony of the claimant, he could not be given up. Upon his release Dangerfield was taken to an unsuspected station of the famous "Underground Railroad" (the country seat of Morris L. Hallowell, eight miles distant from the city), and in a few days was safe in Canada.¹

In No. 241 lived David Winebrenner with his grandson, Alan Armstrong, one of our youthful companions.

Isaac Hinckley was president of the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore Railroad Company, 1865-88, suc-

¹ For fuller details of this famous trial consult *Life and Letters of James and Lucretia Mott*, by their granddaughter, Anna Davis Hallowell, and *Life of Benjamin Harris Brewster*, by Eugene Coleman Savidge, M.D., from both of which the above extracts have been made by the courteous permission of authors and publishers.

ceeding Samuel L. Felton. To quote from a memoir: "A scholar of marked ability, a wise and trusted counselor, widely known and respected as a man of the highest integrity."



ISAAC HINCKLEY

1815 - 1888

(From an engraving by the Atlantic Publishing and Engraving Co., N. Y.)

The seal of the company is of interest, indicating the original form of locomotive engine.

In 1858 No. 243 South Eighteenth Street was occupied by John B. Shober, a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, later entering his father's counting house on Dela-

ware Avenue, engaged in oil products, with important New Bedford connections. His leisure was devoted to sports and athletics and he was always deeply and practically interested in affairs of the City, State and Nation.



JOHN B. SHOBER
1814 - 1864

The portrait of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Field, by Sargent, is one of the treasures of our Academy of Fine Arts. Mr. Field was at one time associated with the banking firm of C. & H. Borie. The Fields had the genius of friendship, and of those who dwelt under their hospitable roof were Thackeray, Dickens, Charles Eliot Norton, James Russell Lowell and John Singer Sargent, the last named having left

a perpetual memorial of their hospitality in the painting indicated.

Mrs. Field was the daughter of Richard Peters, Jr., one of the founders of the Pennsylvania Academy of the

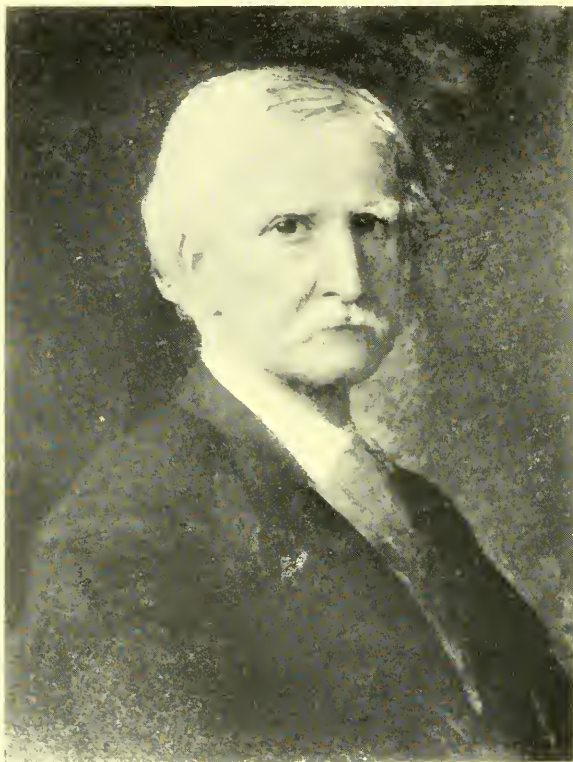


MR. AND MRS. JOHN W. FIELD

*(From the painting by John Singer Sargent, by courtesy of the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts
From a Thistle Print, Copyright Detroit Publishing Co.)*

Fine Arts. Her mother was Abigail Willing, whose portrait by Stuart and that of her father by Rembrandt Peale are also in our Academy by gift and bequest.

James Russell Lowell with his bride had left Boston to become resident in Philadelphia in the year 1845. They



JAMES W. PAUL

1816 - 1897

(From the painting by Vonnah in The Union League)

lived in Arch Street, not to return until the "bleak New England" should be milder. Lowell found employment on the *Pennsylvania Freeman*, an abolitionist periodical, this city being a notable center of anti-slavery activity years

before *Uncle Tom's Cabin* appeared. J. Miller McKim was one of the editors, the man identified with the trial before J. Cooke Longstreth just referred to.



MRS. JAMES W. PAUL
[HANNAH CLEMENT BUNKER-BONNE CŒUR]
1820 - 1891

James W. Paul, born in Philadelphia, was a lawyer of distinction, in practice 65 years, a record period, at the Philadelphia Bar. His office was at 220 South Fourth Street, the home of Peggy Shippen, of Revolutionary fame. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, with high

honors, in 1834. He married shortly after Hannah Clement Bunker, Huguenot family *Bonne Cœur*. Mr. Paul, with George H. Boker and others, founded the Union Club, later The Union League, a potent factor in upholding the cause of the Union during the Civil War. His leisure hours were spent with such neighbors as Horace Binney, John Sergeant, William M. Meredith, St. George Tucker Campbell, Judge Cadwalader, a galaxy of wit and wisdom not to be equaled.

The marriage of Mr. Paul's daughter, Mary, to William Waldorf Astor, later Baron Astor, will be remembered. His son, James, Jr., was of Drexel & Company and was vitally interested in many philanthropic and artistic movements in the City and Nation. To his younger son, Lawrence, I am indebted for the portrait, a copy of the painting by Vonnoh, now hanging in The Union League, a gift from his brother, James, Jr.

Charlemagne Tower and Mrs. Tower lived here from 1890 to 1897, and have always been highly esteemed. Mr. Tower has received many honors from institutions of learning both here and abroad. Although a member of the Philadelphia Bar, his interests have been mainly in literature and diplomacy. He served as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Austria-Hungary, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Russia and to Germany, and on his return to this country was elected president of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. As an author his history of the Marquis de La Fayette became a standard work, authentic as history and charming as literature. We are justly proud of his citizenship.

This house is at present occupied by Charles C. Harrison, Jr.

245 South Eighteenth Street was the home of the Gratz family, brothers and sisters.

Rev. John Patterson Lundy, D.D., was a distinguished author of church history. Mrs. Lundy endeared herself to all good Philadelphians by her advocacy of open-air spaces for tree planting, and it is to her perservering enthusiasm that we are indebted for the creation of the City Parks

Association that has been a potent factor in securing many parks, large and small, throughout the city. It was in this residence that the meeting for organization took place when Mrs. Lundy, ably supported by Mrs. Brinton Coxe and a group of earnest women, formulated plans well developed



Planting trees in front of Independence Hall, Arbor Day, 1901. Reading from left to right: Oglesby Paul, Mrs. L. F. Benson, Mrs. J. P. Lundy (with arrow)

in the years that followed, so that at the present time we are in the enjoyment of the realization of what seemed a vision, but has proven to be a real attainment.

John Teackle Montgomery lived here in the year 1869. He was the son of the Reverend James Montgomery, D.D., who was successively the rector of St. Michael's Church,

Trenton; Grace Church, New York; and St. Stephen's Church, Philadelphia. On June 25, 1856, he married Alida Gouverneur, daughter of Francis Rawle Wharton, of Philadelphia.



JOHN TEACKLE MONTGOMERY

1817 - 1895

(From a portrait. Courtesy of his nephew, Dr. James A. Montgomery)

Mr. Montgomery attained a notable place at the Bar, his most famous case being his successful defense of the Estate of George H. Boker against the claims of the Girard National Bank on the ground of Mr. Boker's malfeasance while president of the Bank. Having acquired a competence, Mr. Montgomery early retired from practice. He

was famous for a brilliant wit and his *bons mots* are still repeated in Philadelphia. He was an accomplished Latin scholar and took part in a notable controversy over the correct meaning of *pollice verso*, "thumb turned," in criticism of Gérôme's famous picture, "The Gladiators," criticizing the painter for representing the thumbs as turned down. This correspondence appeared in the *Philadelphia Librarian*



EPHRAIM CLARK

1810 - 1885

for 1878-79. Mr. Montgomery was a member of the Philadelphia Club. His nephew is the present Dr. James A. Montgomery, a distinguished member of the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania.

247 South Eighteenth Street, northeast corner of Eighteenth and Rittenhouse Streets, was occupied as early as 1855 by Ephraim Clark. There was a commodious side-yard where cricket was played in the afternoons of school-

days and all day on holidays, the neighbors' sons taking sides, Phillips, Whelen, Clark, Thomas, Cohen and others.

Mr. Clark's son is Charles D. Clark, who lives at 2215 Spruce Street and devotes his leisure to important hospital work and other charitable enterprises. Of his ancestors



MRS. EPHRAIM CLARK

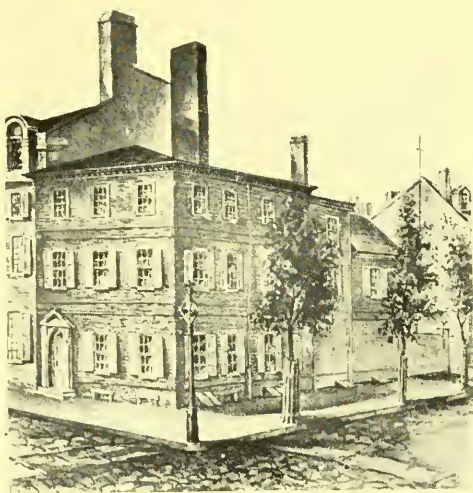
1833 - 1885

he notes with interest David Rittenhouse, after whom our Square is named. The illustration shows "Fort Rittenhouse," northwest corner Seventh and Arch Streets, a building many of us remember. It was so named because, pending a dispute as to jurisdiction between Pennsylvania and the United States, in 1809, it was guarded for three

weeks by State militia to prevent the service of a mandamus issued by the Federal courts.¹

Mr. Clark is a member of Christ Church vestry.

At present the occupant is Algernon Sydney Logan, a litterateur of note, whose poems and novels have been published. The mother was a Wister and related both by descent and marriage to Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Keith,



Northwest corner Seventh and Arch Streets—"Fort Rittenhouse"

whom Philadelphians honor for their literary quality and for their continued interest in the attractive homestead at 321 South Fourth Street, once the home of Dr. Philip Syng Physick.

At Haverford College a building has been erected by Mrs. Charles Roberts—a memorial to her husband the late

¹ For full particulars of this interesting incident see *History of the Rittenhouse Family*, by Cassel, 1893, Vol. I, pp. 177-83, at the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Charles Roberts. Mr. Roberts was my fellow-member on the original Committee of 100, organized in the year 1880 to overcome the Gas Trust and other municipal irregularities. This was accomplished, and Mr. Roberts became a member of City Council, being the leading exponent of reform politics. A man of taste, he employed his leisure in acquiring letters and autographs, of which those of David Rittenhouse are an interesting feature.

SOUTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AND
RITTENHOUSE STREETS

(63' x 113')

1867—DAVID JAYNE, M.D.

1867—WILLIAM P. TATHAM.

1871—JOHN EDGAR THOMSON.

1906—SAMUEL P. WETHERILL.

FOR a long time this was a vacant lot, and the gossip of the neighborhood was to the effect that the owner, John Edgar



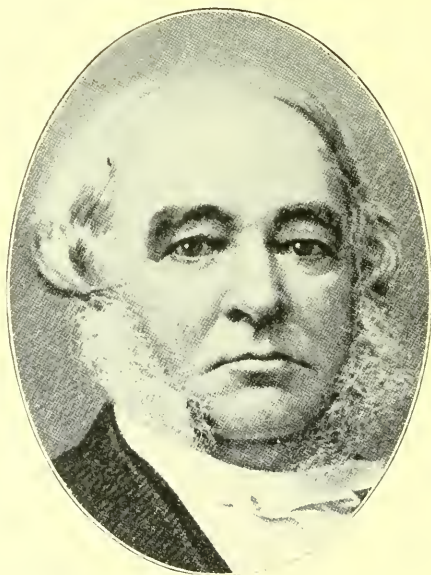
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The S. P. Wetherill house

Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad, by bequest had suggested the lot as a suitable spot for the

erection of a home for orphans of men of the railroad who had lost their lives in its service.

Visiting Mrs. Thomson when a widow in the interest of some charitable organization, I ventured to call her attention to the importance of the erection of homes for orphans in a rural district where plenty of air and ground could be obtained, and where the successful operation of an institution as contemplated could be assured. There is no certainty that the comment had any influence, but later the estate disposed of the lot and Mr. Samuel Price Wetherill has erected a beautiful dwelling thereon, an ornament to the neighborhood. In 1867 the lot belonged to Dr. David Jayne, who afterward built the marble mansion at the southeast corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut Streets, lately removed; then to William P. Tatham, a noted manufacturer of lead products.



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JOHN EDGAR THOMSON

1808 - 1874

President Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

NORTHEAST CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH AND SPRUCE STREETS

(90' x 105')

1857—WILLIAM R. HANSON.

1858—JOHN EDGAR THOMSON.

1912—EMILY B. MCFADDEN, wife of George H. McFadden.

IN 1857 this belonged to William R. Hanson, to whom reference has been made. He conveyed it to John Edgar Thomson, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, a man of fine physique, reserved in manner, but vigorous in action when occasion required. The house, as I remember



Residence of George H. McFadden, northeast corner Eighteenth and Spruce
(Courtesy of George A. Wolf)

it, was largely of wood construction on the exterior; immediately to the east, facing Spruce Street on its north side, were the greenhouses of Peter Mackenzie, a noted florist; this was in 1856.

In 1912, following Mrs. Thomson's death, the property was purchased by George H. McFadden, who made extensive improvements, resulting in an attractive mansion.

APPENDIX I

As an evidence of patriotic citizenship, the subjoined list of members of the Edwards family will be of interest.

*GEORGE W. EDWARDS.

Sons:

*DR. JOSEPH F. EDWARDS, Major 2d Inf'ty., N. G. P.

*COLONEL RICHARD S. EDWARDS, 1st City Troop; Commissary Gen'l, N. G. P.

*THOMAS A. EDWARDS, 1st City Troop; Co. D, 1st Reg't, N. G. P.

Grandchildren:

ROBERT EWING EDWARDS, Penna. Naval Reserve; U. S. A. Revenue Service.

JONATHAN PATTERSON EDWARDS, Co. D, 1st Reg't, N. G. P.

GEORGE W. EDWARDS, Co. D, 1st Reg't, N. G. P.; U. S. V., Battery A., Spanish American War.

JOSEPH F. EDWARDS, Lieut. U. S. N., World War.

W. ATLEE EDWARDS, Lt. Commander U. S. N.; Staff Admiral Sims; English D. S. C.; Medal of Honor, U. S. A.

BALDWIN EDWARDS, Lieut. U. S. A. (A. E. F.).

RICHARD S. EDWARDS, Commander U. S. Navy.

BROOKE EDWARDS, Lieut. Aviation Corps; Croix de Guerre, A. E. F.

MITCHELL EDWARDS, Lieut. Aviation Corps (A. E. F.).

WILFRED B. FETTERMAN, Major Medical Corps, U. S. A. (Croix de Guerre); 1st Reg't., N. G. P.; U. S. V., Spanish American War.

GEORGE EDWARDS FETTERMAN, Lieut., U. S. A. (A. E. F.); 1st Reg't., N. G. P.; U. S. V., Spanish American War.

NEILSON EDWARDS, Troop A, N. G. P.

GORDON EDWARDS FETTERMAN, Troop A, N. G. P.

Great-Grandchildren:

A. H. DAVISSON, JR., Mexican Border, 1916-17; Lieutenant 28th Division, U. S. A. (A. E. F.).

ELIZABETH EDWARDS DAVISSON, U. S. N. R. F.

GEORGE EDWARDS DAVISSON, Troop A (N. G. P.).

JOHN EDWARDS DAVISSON, Troop A, N. G. P.

* Deceased

APPENDIX II

At the conclusion of Mr. Cohen's address before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the President, Hon. Hampton L. Carson, in closing the meeting, referred to the "Fort Rittenhouse" incident, and a summary of his remarks is appended:

The old house at the northwest corner of Seventh and Arch Streets, long known as "Fort Rittenhouse," has an interesting connection with a Revolutionary tale. In September, 1778, Gideon Olmsted, a young fisherman of Connecticut, accustomed to the waters of Long Island Sound, was blown out to sea, with two companions, and captured by the British ship "Active." Against their protests they were treated as prisoners of war and carried to Jamaica. There the sloop was fitted with arms and ammunition for the British army in the City of New York, and the American lads, against their wills, were forced to assist in the navigation of the sloop on her return voyage. One calm night, the Americans fastened down the hatches upon the captain and the greater part of his men, confining them to a cabin below the deck, and overpowering the watch on the lookout and the man at the wheel. Olmsted, taking the tiller, headed for Little Egg Harbor, N. J. In the morning the captain attempted to force the hatch. A lively battle ensued, the captain sweeping the deck with pistol fire and wounding Olmsted, but he was beaten back by belaying pins, and the hatch clamped down by rolling a full water-butt upon it. The supply of food and water to the prisoners below was cut off so as to bring them to terms. The ship's carpenter cut a hole through the stern and wedged the rudder so that the sloop would run out to sea, in the hope of falling in with a British squadron. Olmsted furled his sails and awaited the slow effect of starvation and thirst upon the crew. In this situation, the Pennsylvania brig "Houston," commanded by Captain Josiah Harmer, cruising in concert with the French corvette, the "Gerard," came up, and, against the protests of Olmsted and his companions, insisted on

recapturing them and carrying them into the Delaware and up to Philadelphia. Here a contest took place over the distribution of prize money resulting from a sale of the sloop and cargo. The trial was had before Judge George Ross, the Pennsylvania Admiralty judge, and a jury, the money being divided into thirds—one-third to Olmsted, one-third to the brig, and one-third to the corvette. Olmsted, stung by the injustice, appealed to the Continental Congress and secured a bond from Benedict Arnold, then the military commander of Philadelphia. The Congressional Committee on Prizes and Captures reversed the State Court, but could not enforce its rulings. The moneys reached the hands of David Rittenhouse, the Treasurer of the State of Pennsylvania. Years followed, but not until after the adoption of the Constitution of the United States and the establishment of the District Courts of the United States as successors to the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Continental Congress was the matter settled. Olmsted brought proceedings before Judge Peters who awarded the whole fund to him. Pennsylvania resisted. The judge was timid about embroiling the Nation and the State, but was commanded by John Marshall, as Chief Justice, upon a writ of mandamus, to enforce his decree. This Peters did, but as Rittenhouse had died, and the fund, which was in the shape of certificates, was in the hands of his daughters, Mrs. Sergeant and Mrs. Waters, residing in "Fort Rittenhouse," the ladies were made defendants. When the United States marshal went to the house, he found that Governor Snyder had surrounded the house with State militia, commanded by General Michael Bright. The marshal withdrew, but summoned a *posse comitatus* of citizens to meet at the end of two weeks and aid him in service of the writ from Judge Peters. To avoid an open clash, the marshal resorted to strategy, and, disguising himself as a farmer selling poultry and eggs, obtained admission to the house and made the ladies his prisoners. They applied for a discharge on a writ of *habeas corpus* before Chief Justice Tilghman of Pennsylvania. He refused to interfere with the order of John Marshall and re-ordered the

ladies into custody. Governor Snyder summoned a special meeting of the Legislature, which made an appropriation of the money to Olmsted, who thus finally secured his prize rights, and the ladies were released. General Bright was tried with his soldiers before Judge Bushrod Washington in the United States Court, for forcibly resisting the enforcement of Federal law. He was convicted and sentenced, but because he had acted under the mistaken orders of the Governor, he was pardoned by President Madison, and the controversy which had lasted from 1778 to 1806 was finally closed.

It was because of the siege of the Rittenhouse mansion that it was long known as "Fort Rittenhouse."

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